

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919

VOL. XI, NO. 116

MILITARY COURT REFORMS PLEDGED IN UNITED STATES

Secretary Baker, Acknowledging Receipt of Ansell Recommendations, Concurs if Present Law Is Shown to Be Defective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Prior to his departure for France, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, acknowledged the receipt of the letter addressed to him by Lieut.-Col. S. T. Ansell through the adjutant-general of the United States Army on April 2, recommending sweeping reforms in the system of military justice, and admitted that he himself was in "hearty concurrence" with many of the recommendations. "If, in fact, existing statute law is defective in the particulars suggested by the proposed changes," in other words, the Secretary of War admits that the recommendations are excellent, but reserves for another time the decision as to whether or not these recommendations are not already provided for in existing law.

The Secretary of War further invited Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell to draft a bill to carry into effect the changes proposed in the letter recommending reforms. This letter was published in full in many papers of Monday morning, but only part would be published by the Secretary of War if he had his way, it is said, and if the publicity had not been taken care of in other quarters. The latter half of the letter, that dealing with Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell's demand that the War Department should give fair publicity to his answer to General Crowder's denying certain imputations of a personal character, the Secretary of War refused to receive, on the ground that it was not proper to publish or receive personal comment regarding officers, and plainly intimating that it was not General Crowder who started the comment. This amounts, it will be seen, to a defense of General Crowder, with the implication that some other party to the controversy has been guilty of improper conduct. Letter Acknowledged

The memorandum issued by the Adjutant-General, P. C. Harris, is as follows:

"From the adjutant-general of the army.

To Lieut.-Col. S. T. Ansell, judge advocate.

Subject: Indorsement of April 2. "The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt, through military channels, of the first paragraph of the indorsement made by Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell, under date of April 2, dealing with the subject of proposed changes in the system of military justice. The suggestions made by Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell are entirely appropriate in form and substance, and merit earnest consideration, which they will receive.

With many of the suggestions the Secretary of War finds himself in hearty concurrence, if, in fact, existing statute law is defective in the particulars suggested by the proposed changes. In order that the subject may be fully considered and the views of Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell adequately studied, it is directed that Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell prepare and submit to the Secretary of War, at the earliest possible date, a draft of such a bill as in his opinion would be adapted to carry into effect the ideas expressed in the first paragraph of his indorsement.

Personal Comment Resented

"With regard to the second paragraph of the indorsement which calls for this memorandum, the Secretary of War declines to receive officially the communication herewith returned. The communication in question has already been published, and there is, therefore, no point in seeking to use the Secretary of War as a medium of publicity. The resort to personal comment in connection with this subject matter was not begun by General Crowder. It plainly would have been more fitting and appropriate if never begun by anybody. It has certainly been carried far enough by everybody. The Secretary of War assumes Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell's earnest desire to concentrate public attention and official opinion upon the improvement of the system of military justice, and is quite sure that a single-minded and unbiased consideration of that subject can best be assured by the abatement of further personal discussion and unanimity of effort to work out the best results for the system which we all desire to improve.

(Signed) "P. C. HARRIS," "The adjutant-general."

Controversy Invited

Despite the insinuation in the latter part of this memorandum to the effect that it was some one other than General Crowder who injected the personal element into the controversy, there are many who believe that this responsibility must, in the last analysis, rest on the shoulders of the Secretary of War himself. It was he who invited General Crowder to write the letter defending the existing system of courts-martial as excellent, and in which the reflections which Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell complained of were made. The Secretary of War, it is remembered, did not hesitate to give all possible publicity to this letter,

which was of a highly personal character.

The important point is now, however, that the movement for reform is outside the control of the War Department. Whether or not Secretary Baker submits a bill prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell, the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate will frame one, and new legislation on the subject, it now appears certain, will be passed in the coming session of Congress. The recommendations made by Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell in the letter of April 2 were repeatedly submitted in the last six months and nothing was done. For this reason, Congress finds itself compelled to take the initiative in the matter. It was broadly intimated yesterday that the Senate Military Affairs Committee would conduct a sweeping investigation to determine who was responsible for the alleged "reactionaryism" which frowned on and thwarted every step in the direction of reform.

Pershing Order Revoked

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Regulations limiting General Pershing's authority over court-martial proceedings abroad, to which the general objected, have been revoked. An amendment to General Order 84, of 1917, published yesterday by the War Department, shows that the language making mandatory on the commander recommendations of the acting judge advocate-general in France that sentences be set aside, disapproved or modified, has been stricken out.

ENTENTE ENVOY TO BUDAPEST ARRIVES

General Jan Christian Smuts Proposes Raising Blockade and Adjustment of Boundaries to Hungarian Communists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday).—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts reached Budapest on Saturday.

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Sunday).—(By The Associated Press).—General Jan Christian Smuts, the Peace Conference Commissioner to Hungary, placed his proposals before the Hungarian Communist Government on Saturday. They included the following:

That the Hungarian Government shall withdraw all troops west of a line which he outlined; that Rumanian troops be ordered not to advance beyond their present positions and that the territory between the line drawn by General Smuts and the Rumanian Army be neutral and be occupied by British, French, Italian and, if possible, American troops.

That the Hungarian Government accept the terms of the military convention concluded last Nov. 13 by the Hungarian Government with the allied powers; that the aforementioned line of demarcation have no influence on the territorial arrangements in the final peace conditions and that General Smuts propose to the Peace Conference to raise the blockade of Hungary immediately and allow facilities for the immediate import of prime necessities especially fats and coal.

General Smuts also offered to propose to the Peace Conference, before it finally determined the political frontiers of Hungary, that it should invite the Hungarian Government to send representatives to Paris. These representatives would formulate their standpoint on the frontiers and the questions arising from them in a special conference with representatives of the Czechs-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians and German Austrians. A representative of the allied powers would be chairman of the special conference.

The Hungarian Government agreed to the proposition of a conference. It disclaimed any idea of taking a stand on the basis of territorial integrity, but submitted to General Smuts another boundary plan which it considered more favorable to Hungary.

Socialization of Industry Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of State yesterday gave out a Dutch press report describing the situation in Hungary as "a complete socialization of industry." Divorce and similar problems, it is asserted, are being met by practically eliminating all restrictions; religious instruction in the schools has been abolished and replaced by instruction in the history of revolution and the purposes of communism. A division of house furniture is being carried out. A Red army is being formed rapidly and the remainder of the population is being disarmed under threat of severe punishment for non-compliance. Those connected with the old régime continue to be arrested.

HEALTH INSURANCE BILL IS AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Davison-Donahue Compulsory Health Insurance Bill in the New York Legislature has been amended so as to exempt Christian Scientists, on written application, from its application. There is still considerable doubt, however, as to whether the bill will pass both houses.

OPEN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW BY DEBS

Convicted on Proof of Its Violation, Says United States Attorney-General—No Application Yet Made for Pardon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In spite of the fact that Debs has been held in various parts of the country to demand the freeing of Eugene V. Debs, the Attorney-General,

at Cleveland, on March 12, he said: "With every drop in my veins I despise their law, and I defy them." A few days ago he declared that if an attempt is made to imprison him, he will have a general strike called in support of his attitude.

"In this situation, my duty is clear. Respect for the law and our institutions is the basis upon which every application for executive clemency must rest. Open defiance of the law and threat of force to obstruct its orderly administration call for only one answer. The law must be respected and obeyed. To make sure of that, it must be enforced. I would be doing a grievous wrong to the country and striking a blow at law enforcement if I adopted any course which would interfere with the normal administration of justice in this case."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Vice-Admiral W. S. Sims

A. Mitchell Palmer, in a statement issued last evening, made it clear that the President had received no application for the pardon of Debs, and that the Department of Justice was going to take its stand firmly on the facts of law regarding the conviction of Debs and was not in the least intimidated by threats of strikes or any lawless demonstrations.

"Eugene V. Debs has filed no petition with either the President or the Attorney-General asking for the exercise of executive clemency," Mr. Palmer stated. "The facts in his case are such that until such petition be made by him I should not feel called upon to consider making any recommendations in his case. Debs was convicted, not because of his political or economic views, but because he plainly violated the law of the land."

Debs' Declarations

"On July 18, 1918, during the most critical period of the war, Debs made a public speech at Canton, Ohio, in which he urged that wage earners refrain from giving any aid to the United States in the war, asserting that the war was brought on and conducted solely in the interests of capitalists. He told his audience that they needed to know that 'they were fit for something better than slavery and cannon fodder,' held up to admiration as martyrs to the cause of Labor a number of persons who had been convicted for violating the Draft Act and urged wage earners to stand together as a class to prevent the success of our country in the war. In his address to the jury Debs said: 'I have been accused of obstructing the war. I admit it. Gentlemen, I abhor war. I would oppose the war if I stood alone.' He was given a fair trial by jury. The charge of the trial judge was eminently fair, and on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court, by a unanimous decision, affirmed the judgment of conviction."

"Both prior and subsequent to the delivery of the speech mentioned, Debs had on numerous occasions publicly urged wage earners to adhere to the so-called St. Louis program of the anti-war faction of the Socialist Party adopted in April, 1917. This document asserted that participation of the United States in the war against Germany could not be justified, branded the declaration of war by the American Government as a crime against the people of the United States, declared that in all modern history there had been no war more unjustifiable, and urged 'continuous, active and public opposition to the war.'"

Courts Defied

"Following the action of the Supreme Court, the defendant has indulged in violent public criticism of the American courts of justice and particularly defied the power of the government to administer the law against him. In a public speech made

FLEET COMMANDER WELCOMED HOME

Vice-Admiral Sims Reaches New York on the Mauretania—Escorted Up Harbor by Fleet of Seaplanes and Destroyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, commander-in-chief of United States naval forces in European waters, returned to the United States on board the Mauretania yesterday. Six destroyers, advance guard of the Atlantic Fleet, which will soon gather in this harbor, escorted the Mauretania into port, accompanied by receiving vessels representing city, State and Nation.

The admiral's wife and three children went down the harbor to meet him on board the Aramis, the flagship of Admiral D. H. Burrage, sent here from Washington to represent the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels. The craft also carried A. V. Sims, brother of the vice-admiral; Mrs. J. C. Newlin, Miss Mary and Miss Louise Sims, three sisters, and a number of other relatives and friends.

Overhead, as the Mauretania came into the harbor, five seaplanes circled and dipped, and alongside, with the six destroyers, came the six destroyers. Admiral Sims, who returned wearing two stars on his collar, the insignia of a rear-admiral, explained that he resumed his former rank as soon as he was detached from his command. He paid high tribute to the merchant seamen and to the cordiality of British naval and diplomatic officials.

"Without the merchant seamen," he said, "the army and navy would have been helpless. A new understanding exists between the ordinary seamen and the navy. Heretofore they may have thought us tin snailers wearing gold braid, and we may have thought them just hardy seamen. But that is different now. What the merchant marine did in the war will go down in history as one of the nation's greatest achievements."

Admiral Sims went to the Hotel Biltmore, and will report to Washington at once, after which he will resume his duties as head of the War College at Newport, Rhode Island, where the city officials are preparing a special welcome for him.

ARBITRATION TREATY ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the State Department report that an arbitration treaty similar to the arbitration treaties of the United States with many nations has been signed by Brazil and Great Britain.

USE OF RED CROSS FUNDS PROTESTED

California Anti-Vivisection Society Oppose Appropriation of Moneys for Society for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The California Anti-Vivisection Society and the Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society have sent telegrams to William Howard Taft, who was chairman of the central committee and now is honorary vice-president of the American Red Cross Society, protesting against the appropriation of the sum of \$2,500,000 of Red Cross funds for the use of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the headquarters of which are in New York City.

Just what this appropriation is and the circumstances under which it was made have been explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by John C. Clymer, chief of the Pacific division of the Red Cross. It has been the custom of the Red Cross for some time, said Mr. Clymer, to manufacture and sell at each Christmas season what are known as Red Cross seals, or Christmas seals, 90 per cent of the proceeds being given to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the remaining 10 per cent being retained by the Red Cross to cover the expense of the sale.

Last Christmas, however, on account of the many drives and calls on the public for funds, it was thought best not to conduct the usual Christmas seal sale, but instead to turn over to the anti-tuberculosis organization a sum equal to that which might have been realized had the sale taken place. As it was thought that approximately \$2,500,000 would have been raised had the sale taken place, that sum was appropriated for the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Taken "From Other Funds"

This sum did not, however, Mr. Clymer explained, come out of any funds that were contributed to the Red Cross for any war purpose whatever, but was appropriated from other funds. There was therefore, said Mr. Clymer, nothing unusual in the proceeding.

B. L. McHenry, president of the Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society, has stated to a representative of this paper that the objection of the anti-vivisectionists is based not upon the appropriation of this money from any particular fund but from any funds whatever belonging to the Red Cross. "What we object to," said Mr. McHenry, "is the appropriation of any Red Cross funds for any purpose that will involve any form of vivisection. And, as we understand it, this money has been turned over to an organization that is dominated by a school of medicine that is devoted to the use of vaccines and serums, the manufacture of which involves vivisection."

The telegram of the California Anti-Vivisection Society, of which Rosemond Rae Wright, of Los Angeles, California, is president, to Mr. Taft, is in part as follows:

"The California Anti-Vivisection Society again respectfully and vehemently protests against the moneys of the American Red Cross being used for vivisection purposes. We refer to the appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the anti-tuberculosis campaign, which is directly and solely under the administration of medical devotees who believe in and advocate the use of serums and vaccines in combating disease."

Grounds of Opposition

"We regret that the American Red Cross should again be dominated by a medical coterie who are obsessed with the hysteria of vivisection, and who

seek to divert philanthropic funds for a decadent science."

The communication of the Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society to the American Red Cross in objection to the appropriation was in part as follows:

"The Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society objects most strenuously to the turning over of any Red Cross money for any purpose whatsoever that will in any way forward or endorse the practice of vivisection. We protest against this appropriation of \$2,500,000 for an anti-tuberculosis campaign unless it is expressly stipulated that not one dollar of the money is to be used for vivisectional purposes."

"If the Red Cross expects to survive the years it will be absolutely necessary that it divorce itself from the American Medical Association and its propagandists."

Physical Training in Illinois Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—The Illinois Legislature has a measure before it which would both change the hours for physical training in public schools and normal schools from one hour a week to two and also authorize a tax of three-eighths of a mill to support these courses.

The bill, which was first referred to the Educational Committee of the Senate, has been transferred to the Revenue Committee. Chances for its passage with the tax levy clause is doubtful, however, as Governor Lowden has expressed himself opposed to any great amount of legislation burdening the people with more taxes.

Vaccination in Kalamazoo, Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KALAMAZOO, Michigan.—Following an order for the compulsory vaccination of all school children, issued by the local board of health as an alleged precautionary measure against smallpox, all factory owners have been requested to see that their employees are vaccinated. The health officials have even recommended that any employee refusing to submit to the vaccination be barred from reporting for work until he has done so.

MUNICH ASSEMBLY UNABLE TO CONVENE

Garrison Refuses to Protect Diet—Great Strike Movement in the Ruhr District Continues—142,000 Men Out of Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—German Government wireless messages state that the Bavarian central council has announced that it has taken energetic measures to render the convocation of the Bavarian Diet on Tuesday inoperative, and the Diet therefore will not meet. The messages add that representatives of the Munich garrison have resolved to extend no protection to the Diet, should it assemble, and the situation in Munich generally appears very strained.

Meanwhile the Ruhr strike movement continues, and on Friday, 142,000 men were out.

Status of Church Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A Weimar message states that the constitution committee of the German National Assembly has reported in favor of separation of church and state.

FLIGHT OVER ANDES

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Lieutenant Cortinez, in a British aeroplane, flew over the Andes on Saturday at a height of 6000 meters (18,000 feet).

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BELGIUM'S NEED OF REPARATION SHOWN BY LOST INDUSTRIES

Minister of Justice Says Country Depends on Credit Which Can Only Be Established in the Form of Indemnities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Belgian Minister of Justice, Mr. Emile Vandervelde, one of Belgium's representatives at the Peace Conference, gave the actual figures of Belgian unemployment to British press representatives on Saturday. The Socialist minister was emphasizing the absolute dependence of Belgium on allied decision regarding the amount and prompt payment of the reparation indemnity.

At the present moment, there were 741,592 unemployed in the country, which meant that, out of a population of about 7,000,000, something like 2,500,000 were living on state support. Out of all Belgium's industries, only the coal mines could now employ workers.

There were 92,000 unemployed in Brussels alone. Out of Antwerp's 20,000 dockers, only 2000 were working; out of Verviers' 19,000 wool weavers, only 700. The country had been literally sucked dry by Germany, so that it was now dependent for its existence on credit which, without definite guarantee as to the amount of her share of indemnity, was simply nil.

Council of Four Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Council of Four met in the morning and afternoon of Saturday. President Wilson being represented by Colonel E. M. House.

Territorial Change Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday).—On the authority of the Soir, the peace conference is in favor of ceding to Belgium the German East African territories of Ruanda and Urundi, which border on the Belgian Congo to the north of Lake Tanganyika.

Mr. Paderewski in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—Mr. Paderewski, Prime Minister of Poland, accompanied by Mr. Noulens, French representative on the allied commission to Poland, has arrived in Paris. Mr. Paderewski will lay before the conference the needs of Poland for immediate financial aid and the essential value to Poland of the Teschen coal fields.

Premier Urges Patience

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Mr. Lloyd George declared in an interview today with Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Matin:

"I affirm absolutely that there is no divergence among the negotiators. They are often confronted with technical difficulties which can only be settled after close study. Take the question of reparations. In substance, the Allies have one common principle, which I once set forth thus: 'Germany must pay up to the last farthing of her power.'"

"But, is it sufficient to draw up a bill and hand it to the enemy? Must we not require guarantees and must we not study the terms, methods and forms of delayed payments? Must we not be able to say to our adversary when he pleads inadequacy of resources: 'Yes, you can go as far as that and you must do it and you must do that.' In a word, shall we simply present a bill or collect the money, all the money possible? Well, that is where the work comes in, slow and difficult work complicated by the fact that technical experts of the highest capabilities and greatest experience are not in agreement among themselves either as to the method of liquidation or as to the assets to be realized."

"No, there is no divergence among the negotiators, but, alas, there are inevitable ones among the experts, often among those from the same country. Who is to decide between them if not the negotiators, and do you think it can always be done quickly? 'Cannot the people wait until we have finished our work, instead of always wanting to judge our intentions? This conference had to meet and discuss things under conditions unprecedented in history. All eyes are turned toward it and, what is more grave, all ears are glued at its keyhole. Enemy ears tremble with joy when they detect some hesitation. Friendly ears half hear confused rumors which are peddled far and quickly."

"The day does not pass but what some false news here and there takes its flight. Nevertheless, no day passes but that we, in silent deliberation, feel approaching nearer the great aim, and experience for each other more esteem, confidence and affection. Let public opinion wait a few days. It will then be able to pronounce on facts, not rumors."

Finance Committee's Work

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The first sub-committee of the finance commission of the Supreme Council, according to an official statement issued today, held 11 meetings between March 15 and April 3. During this period it

considered 18 articles for insertion in the Treaty of Peace, the majority being accepted unanimously. These articles with details of dissenting votes were such, the statement adds, that they will be presented without delay to the full commission for approval.

Meeting of Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Monday).—The Council of Four met this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Lloyd George with Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Orlando and Col. E. M. House and the various financial experts present.

It had been planned at first to have the council meet this morning at 11 o'clock at the home of President Wilson.

Then it was decided to hold the afternoon session at the Lloyd George home. It was stated that preparations were taken up at the afternoon conference. A provisional report on the forms of damage and means of valuation was presented today by the first sub-committee of the commission and adopted by the Commission on Reparation and Damage.

NO RECOGNITION OF LENINE AND TROTSKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Reports from Paris, freely circulated, to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George, on behalf of the British Government, had recommended to the Peace Conference that Lenin and Trotsky be given recognition were absolutely without foundation. The British Premier neither contemplated nor made any move toward the recognition of the Soviet Republic of Russia under its present leadership, according to a statement authorized on Monday by Earl Reading, British Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

The following is the text of the statement issued from the British Embassy: "With regard to the suggestions which have appeared in some quarters that Mr. Lloyd George had advised the recognition of Lenin and Trotsky, I am in a position to state that these suggestions are wholly unfounded. Mr. Lloyd George has never suggested that Lenin and Trotsky should be recognized."

REPORTED END OF JOHANNESBURG STRIKE

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Sunday).—(via Montreal).—The strike here has been settled, it is announced, and terms are now being drafted between the parties to the controversy.

The strike at Johannesburg began late in March with a walkout of mechanics at the municipal power station. A large Bolshevik element was involved.

CANADA AS A CUSTOMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—Canada in 1918 was the largest foreign purchaser of American passenger cars, buying 8543 cars for which was paid \$7,141,406. Australia came second, with 7826 cars at \$3,271,317, and Japan third, 2699 cars at \$2,877,592. In commercial cars France took the lead, buying from the United States 2356 automobiles worth \$12,920,029. England comes second with 2080 cars worth \$5,999,541, and Canada third, with 1596 cars valued at \$2,055,464. In this connection it is interesting to know that 60 per cent of the automobiles in the Dominion of Canada are owned by farmers. A table computed by The Monetary Times shows that outside of centers having a population of 5000 or over in the Province of Ontario, the percentage of rural-owned cars is 50; in Nova Scotia, 53; New Brunswick, 72; Prince Edward Island, 53; Quebec, 42; Manitoba, 59; Saskatchewan, 86; Alberta, 74; and British Columbia, 34.

SUFFRAGE IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—When Sir William Hearst, Premier of the Province, moved for the second reading of the bill giving women the right to sit in the Legislature, to be appointed or elected to municipal office, and, in case of farmers' wives and daughters, to sit on school boards, he said that "the service and sacrifice of women during the war have won for them the admiration of men, at all events, to such an extent that we feel that they should be put upon the same basis as men." He also commented upon the change that had taken place in public sentiment within the past four years upon the subject of the enfranchisement of women and declared that the war "had completely altered the attitude of the Canadian people with regard to the matter."

COLLIERIES BUSY ALL WEEK

HAZELTON, Pennsylvania.—For the first time in three months, the 16 collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the largest producer of anthracite in the Hazelton district will work steadily this week. A number of independent operations, which had been on a three-day schedule, also will be kept going the entire week.

SUPERVISION OF COMPANIES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Senate passed to a third reading yesterday a bill authorizing the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to pass upon contracts between gas and electric companies which are under the same management.

STATE INSURANCE BILL FAILS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The State Senate yesterday accepted the adverse report on the bill calling for the appointment of a special commission to recommend a system of state insurance.

KOREAN CONGRESS TO AID REVOLT

Meeting of Nationals to Be Held in Philadelphia on April 14-16 in an Effort to Win Support of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. Syngman Rhee, formerly a student in George Washington University here, is helping to organize the Korean Congress, to be held in Philadelphia on April 14-16, the purpose of which is to win sympathy and support for the claims for independence being put forward by Koreans. It is estimated that there are about 1000 Koreans in this country, some of them naturalized citizens, and there are many also in Hawaii.

Dr. Rhee's patriotism has been well tested. Before he came to this country to be educated he took part in reform movements in Korea, as a result of which he was thrown into prison under the old conservative government of Korea and was kept there for seven years. Later, after studying in this country, he went to his native land as national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and continued to work in that capacity, although constantly threatened by the authorities. In 1912 he was sent by the Korean church as a lay delegate to the Methodist world conference in Minneapolis. Since 1912 he has been a political refugee in Hawaii, where he founded the Korean Christian Institute, of which he is president.

Believing that the time is opportune for freeing the Koreans from the oppressive yoke of the Japanese, Dr. Rhee and his associates who are to meet in Philadelphia are urging Korea's claims upon the Peace Conference in Paris, but they are especially anxious to arouse sentiment in their favor in America. They point out that it is difficult to get the truth about Korea before the world, because the Japanese control most of the sources of information.

Religious Liberty Sought

Prefacing his statement with the declaration that it was the hope of the leaders of the movement for Korean independence to make Korea a Christian country, Dr. Rhee continued:

"This would make Korea the first independent country in Asia to become Christian."

"Koreans will not stand for a heathen autocratic government like that of Japan. They have been trained under American Christian influence, and the leaders are all imbued with American democratic ideas. Seven of the eight members of the Cabinet of the provisional government are Christians, and our government will naturally follow the American form of government as nearly as it can be done."

"Koreans are united in their demand for democratic Christian government like that of the United States. Hatred of idol worship is at the bottom of the detestation which Koreans feel for Japanese authority, which requires worship of the Mikado's image. Hundreds of times have Christian students in Korean schools, when forced to the public celebration of the Mikado's birthday, refused to bow their heads before this image, because it is against the teaching of the Second Commandment, and, for their conscience's sake, suffered arrest and torture."

American Aid Asked

"America should help our cause for her own sake. Korea is the natural buffer State in the east, situated between Japan, China, and Asiatic Russia. Like Belgium, for this reason, she has always been the battlefield of her neighbors. Like Belgium, also, she maintained her independent existence, until 10 years ago, when Japan treacherously annexed her, in spite of her solemn treaty and pledges to protect Korea's political independence and territorial integrity."

"The Koreans are naturally a peace-loving people, prone to the peaceful development of the arts, sciences and religion, which they introduced into Japan centuries ago. The Koreans are known as men of the pen, while the Japanese are men of the sword. If only the Koreans are given the opportunity to develop themselves without outside interference, they will produce a new model of Christian civilization in Asia."

HANDLING WOOL IN STATE OF ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the intention of making its organization a greater factor in the business and commercial life of the State, the Illinois Agricultural Association has opened an office in Chicago.

The organization has been in existence for three years but is now being revitalized and this step is being taken now, according to D. O. Thompson, secretary of the organization, because it is clear to the farmers that if they are not well organized along right lines, an ultra-radical movement may be started that will misrepresent the farmers.

MR. WATT ON FALSE IDEAS OF BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday).—In a speech delivered at the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers, Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Prime Minister, said that the Federal Parliament would meet as early as the deliberations of the Peace Conference would permit, and deal with the tariff. Mr. Watt referred to bolshevism, saying that there was a spirit arising in the country which bid

fair to challenge the spirit of bolshevism. Many people believed in a thoughtless and unheeding way that this was a new doctrine, involving the renewal of man. Were they going to one of the least educated countries of the world to learn liberty? He did not believe that history would read the recent outbreaks of bolshevism in any country in the world as anything but an unforgivable crime.

Having read from a Bolshevik pamphlet printed in Australia detailing the doctrine of the Russian Soviet Government would use the powers it had to preserve law and order, going if necessary even to the length of deportation. The government looked to the community for support, and he ventured to think that the great heart of Australia would remain sound.

CHILDREN'S PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Men and women from the allied European countries are to participate in conferences to be held in New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco during May, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau, it was announced by the Department of Labor yesterday. The purpose of these conferences will be to ascertain what the war has taught the world concerning the care, training and employment of children.

Among those who are coming from Europe are Miss Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President of Czechoslovakia; Sir Arthur Newbould, R. C. Davidson, chief of the Juvenile Labor Exchanges, and Mrs. Eleanor Barton, wife of a Labor member of the British Parliament, and herself representing the Woman's Cooperative Guild; Mr. Pierre Hamp, of the French Ministry of Labor; Dr. C. Milon, and Miss Valentine Thompson, and from Belgium, Mrs. Henri Carton de Wiart and Dr. Rene Sand.

BRITISH-AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—As most of the United States officers and men who were in this country have returned home, the British-American Fellowship, which was inaugurated at Worcester and which organized entertainments for Americans in 300 cities and towns, finds this form of its activities has ceased.

In order to cultivate a close cooperation between the United States and Great Britain, Alderman Carlton, the Mayor of Worcester, convened a gathering of head teachers and Lord Beauchamp, president of the fellowship explained that it was proposed to promote friendship by correspondence between the children of 300 schools in Great Britain and those of a similar number of schools in America.

ONTARIO WILL TAKE OVER SALE OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—Sir William Hearst, the Premier, announced in the Legislature on Monday that the government will take over the sale of liquor and will establish central warehouses for the purpose. In September or October, when it is expected that all Canadian soldiers will have returned from overseas, a referendum will be instituted upon the following question: The repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act for the sale of light beer containing two-fifths of 1 per cent of alcohol weight measure, for the sale of such in standard hotels, and for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through government agencies.

ADVERTISING MEN MEET IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The executive committee of the American Association of Advertising Agencies will hold its quarterly convention here today and tomorrow. Subjects to be discussed at the convention are: How advertisers from foreign countries can be induced to advertise in newspapers in this country; the value of price maintenance in advertising service; and the effect of the ruling of the Federal Trade Commission that advertising agencies may not advertise space at less cost than newspapers would sell it to advertisers direct, and government advertising of the future.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTS PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Out of respect for the "Union Sacrée," the municipal council has elected Chassaingne Guyon to succeed Adrien Mithouard to the presidency. Chassaingne Guyon represents the Conservative group, which, by application of the proportional representation system, has held the presidency since 1914.

CHICAGO OPERA'S DEFICIT ANNOUNCED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago Grand Opera Association's deficit for the 1918 season is approximately \$300,000 of which slightly more than \$100,000 will be paid by 21 guarantors and the remainder by Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick. Plans for increasing subscriptions and box sales will be discussed at a meeting next week of association members and a committee of the Friends of Opera, a newly formed organization.

GREEKS DENOUNCE FLAG OF ANARCHY

Speakers at Independence Anniversary Meeting in Boston Reaffirm Their Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"There is no room in this country for a red flag or a black flag," said Dr. Van Allen, of the Church of the Advent, Boston, in the course of an address at a meeting in Faneuil Hall last night, held to celebrate the ninety-eighth anniversary of the independence of Greece. The meeting, held under the auspices of the Hellenic Association of Boston, was largely attended. Dr. Van Allen denounced the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks, stating that all Americans, whether originally Greek, Dutch or English, must stand firm and put down this lawless element. "I had as soon have the Turk at his worst, as to have the I. W. W.," he said.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, who was expected, was unable to attend, but sent a letter to the chairman, expressing his regret. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, one of the speakers, dwelt on the common bonds of tradition and friendship that existed between the United States and Greece.

Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the First Naval District, who also spoke, paid tribute to the Greek effort in the war, in behalf of the navy. In closing, he said: "Greek art will last forever, as Greek bravery can never die."

The Chargé d'Affaires for Greece at Washington, Mr. Tsamados, in visiting Boston for the first time, spoke of how, when Greece first struck for her independence, the people of Europe thought they were anarchists, and offered the Turks the help in stopping the revolution. "Today the whole world," he said, "united, fights the same enemy that Greece fought 98 years ago, the enemy of democracy."

Renewed Abuses Reported

Advices From Salonika Tell of Terrorism by Turks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A diplomatic cable from Salonika yesterday said: "Advices from Brousse, Asia Minor, state that Turkish authorities have forced unredeemed Greeks, by threats, to sign documents containing the declaration that they preferred Turkish administration to that of rule by the Greeks. This action has provoked considerable excitement among the Greeks."

Other intelligence from Asia Minor concerning the deplorable situation of the Greek population, reveals the fact that although the Turks were defeated in the war, they have not abandoned their system of terror and extermination.

"The unredeemed Greeks who are now in Piræus have held an enormous meeting, in which the Turkish and Bulgarian assaults and murders were denounced and an appeal was directed to the entente powers urging that an end be put to the sufferings of the petitioners' unhappy brothers who are still oppressed. The resolution was sent to the allied ministers."

"The resolution declared that the unredeemed Greeks felt deep sorrow for the lamentable situation existing in the localities where their relatives were being oppressed by enemy governments, and implored immediate intervention by the Allies to protect the lives, property, and honor of such Greeks."

Meeting in Springfield, Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield News Office.

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Several hundred members of the Orthodox Greek community celebrated the anniversary of Greek independence last night with a mass meeting, at which speeches were made by prominent Greeks of this vicinity and from the eastern part of the State. The program also included the reading of original compositions on patriotic subjects by children of the community. The meeting was preceded by a parade with banners, torches and transparencies.

AEROPLANE MAIL SERVICE IS AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An important step in increasing the efficiency of aeroplanes for mail service has been taken by the Post Office Department, which issued yesterday specifications for multi-motored aeroplanes of strictly commercial type and particularly adapted for the carrying of mails. The specifications are designed to allow aeroplane builders the widest latitude of design and construction to give the performance required for carrying the mails. They are the result of a symposium of views of pilots, aeroplane mechanics, aeronautical engineers and practical aeroplane builders on what should be the qualifications of a practical commercial plane.

DISPERSAL OF THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—The ships of the Grand Fleet were officially dispersed today and Admiral Sir David Beatty hauled down his flag as commander. From tomorrow the provisional organization of fleets and squadrons on a peace footing will take effect.

The events of today were historic in many ways. Not only do they mark a dissolution of a force, which throughout the war was the mainstay

of all the allied efforts, but never before has an admiral in any navy flown his flag in command of so powerful an assembly of vessels.

The British newspapers today paid a tribute to the great service of the navy and its personnel and recall the great debt which the Allies generally owe to it as the principal mainstay of victory.

The Times' naval correspondent points out that, contrary to preconceived notions, instead of the morale of the crews of the grand fleet suffering from their enforced deprivation of battle, and the monotony of their months of preparation, the training of the men was such that, as time went on, their efficiency was increased.

PREMIER ON PRESS RESPONSIBILITY

Sir Robert Borden Denounces Unfounded Reports on Work of Canadian Commanders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—At a gathering of Canadians, attended by Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Overseas Forces, Sir Arthur Currie, commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, and Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, offered the strongest and most willing testimony to the services of Sir Edward Kemp and the officers working in alliance with him. He resented the "absurd attacks" made upon them, and pointed out that the press in these times had a serious duty and should take a sober view of their responsibilities, preventing foundationless reports from disturbing public opinion either in Canada or elsewhere.

General Currie expressed the opinion that everything possible had been done to get the troops home as soon as possible. Any criticisms which have been made can be answered, he added. General Turner gave figures of the repatriated Canadian and Australian troops since armistice day, showing that the Canadian rate of repatriation far exceeded the Australian.

Troops Embark for Canada

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday).—The embarkation of the first Canadian division at an English port for Canada will start before the middle of April. The embarkation of the second Canadian division started Friday.

NEW COMMERCIAL USE FOR AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A new commercial use for aeroplanes has been found by a tugboat company of San Francisco, which announces that it will put into service a high-powered hydroplane in its coastwise and San Francisco Bay business. The plane will meet incoming ships, as far as 200 miles out at sea, in order to solicit their towing, stevedoring, lightering, and other business of that nature, and will also engage in numerous other lines of activity connected with the business where rapid communication and transportation will effect an economy or extend the area, or volume of the business of the concern.

While the exact nature of the business to be done by the plane will depend upon how the experiment works out, said the manager of the company, it is felt that beside the more routine work a limited fast dispatch and passenger service, between incoming and outgoing vessels and the shore, might be developed, whereby several hours in time might be saved. Other possible lines of activity indicated are the reporting of the location of vessels not equipped with wireless, and the supplying of vessels with small supplies of oil or stores.

THREE PER CENT BILL STILL IN COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A bill introduced in the Illinois State Legislature, some time ago, with the aim of nullifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment by defining intoxicating liquor as a beverage which contains more than 3 per cent of alcohol, has not yet been reported out of committee. It was said at the office of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois that the bill has little chance of serious consideration.

The Anti-Saloon League has a bill in the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commissioner and assistants to secure enforcement of all laws relating to the manufacture, transportation, sale or handling of intoxicating liquors. This bill, though still in committee, the drays hope to put through.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S RETURN TO AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The report was current in Washington yesterday that President Wilson had asked that the George Washington be sent to France as soon as possible, this being held to mean that, for one reason or another, he was returning to the United States sooner than had been anticipated.

A news service published the statement that he was prepared to leave any time after April 15. The Navy and the Department, however, said that the George Washington, which has been undergoing repairs in New York, will leave on Monday, April 14, for Brest as scheduled. No order has been received or is expected from the President changing the schedule.

ENTENTE TROOPS REPEL BOLSHEVIKI

Archangel Forces Inflict Losses on Adversaries — Murmansk Situation Reported Easier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—A Bolshevik attack on the Archangel forces near Sreda Mekhenga on Saturday was repulsed. The British casualties were nil, but the Bolsheviks sustained heavy losses.

LONDON, England (Sunday).—An official statement issued by the War Office on the fighting on Saturday south of Archangel says:

"After a night bombardment the enemy attacked near Sreda Mekhenga, but was repulsed with heavy losses. A battalion commander, his adjutant and 100 men were captured. We had no casualties."

LONDON, England (Monday).—There has been an improvement in conditions at Kandalaska, at the base of the Peninsula on the White Sea side, it is announced in an official dispatch from Murmansk under date of April 5.

A rising of the Finns, Karelians and Bolsheviks was planned on a large scale, the account states, but the announcements that reinforcements for the allied troops are on the way and that other military preparations have been taken to meet the situation have overawed for the time being the leaders of the Finnish legion (among which, according to recent London reports, a defection had been threatened) who have signed an agreement to comply with the wishes of the commanding officer. This, says the dispatch, does not imply that the danger has passed, but it is a step in the right direction.

BOSTON PARADE DATE FIXED FOR APRIL 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The date of the parade in this city of the men of the twenty-sixth division has been definitely fixed as April 25. The parade will start at 11 o'clock. All the troops are ordered to wear their trench helmets, and all will carry rifles and side arms with the exception of the artillery units.

The third of the group of transports bearing members of the homecoming twenty-sixth division, the Agamemnon, docked at Commonwealth Pier, in this city yesterday. There were on board the one hundred and second infantry, companies L and M of the one hundred and third infantry, the one hundred and first machine-gun battalion, batteries A and B and headquarters first battalion one hundred and first field artillery. The soldiers were ordered to Camp Devens, where they will be inspected, and be given a short leave to visit their homes.

CHICAGO GAS INQUIRY BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The State Public Utilities Commission has opened its inquiry here in the gas case with the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company of Chicago, with a view to modifying the commission's order of last July, increasing the price of gas 27½ per cent. The commission has the power to order a reduction. It will hear the evidence in the case, and render its decision later.

LINDSEY CONTEMPT AFFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DENVER, Colorado.—The Supreme Court has sustained the District Court's citation for contempt of court and fine of \$500 against Ben B. Lindsey, judge of the Juvenile Court, for refusing to testify, four years ago, in a criminal case in which it was claimed Judge Lindsey had received confidential information from a boy that should be given as evidence. The Supreme Court held that new evidence, if obtainable, should be given in the interest of justice.

FRANCO-AMERICAN WET LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A so-called Franco-American League for the Protection of American Liberty has been organized to work against national prohibition. Clement Rueff claims the organization represents 200,000 French-Americans throughout the country. It will affiliate with the Association Opposed to National Prohibition.

RECALL TO BE TRIED IN TACOMA

TACOMA, Washington.—A decision to attempt to remove the entire city administration from the Mayor down by means of recall was reached yesterday by the Central Labor Council as a result of the refusal of city officials to sanction a tag-day sale by members of the Soldiers and Sailors Mutual Aid Society. For proceedings with the sale of tags, 66 persons were arrested.

VERMONT'S FIRST SUNDAY FILMS

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—For the first time in the history of Vermont motion pictures were exhibited on Sunday for amusement purposes at a local theater on April 6.

OPEN DEFIANCE OF LAW CHARGED

Prohibitionists Express Satisfaction Over Action of Brewers of Syracuse, New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Prohibitionists in this city express satisfaction over the brewers of the city of Syracuse, New York, who are said to have decided that, having been refused United States internal revenue stamps for beer made since Dec. 1, regardless of its alcoholic strength, they will place 2.75 per cent beer on the market without the stamps and force a test of the law.

"This," said a prominent prohibitionist here, "is the kind of thing we encourage the brewers to do. It is brewery bolshevism out in the open. It is open defiance of the law. Let them remember that we are not depending entirely on the internal revenue commissioners' ruling that beer with one-half of 1 per cent alcohol is intoxicating. There are court decisions that strengthen that ruling. Let them announce their intention of riding in direct defiance of law. If they make such an announcement in a district where they think they have friends at court, let them remember that the dregs will see that the issue is fought out squarely in districts where the brewers have no friends at court, where the court will stand only for what is right and just. Don't think for a moment that the status of the prohibition amendment is to be determined by any litigation started in a wet center. And don't think that the brewers can hurt anybody but themselves by defying the law."

The Syracuse report represents the brewers as determined to sell 2.75 per cent beer without revenue stamps, depositing in banks, to the credit of the government, the money representing the amount which would have been paid for stamps if Jesse W. Clark, the deputy revenue collector, had not refused to sell them. Prohibitionists want to know if the brewers think this will absolve them from breaking the law. And, regardless of the percentage of alcohol which the brewers think they have a right to sell, prohibitionists ask whether the brewers have noted that the War-Time Prohibition Bill bars out beer—not of any particular percentage of alcohol—but just beer, after May 1.

HUMBERT TRIAL CONTINUES IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Humbert trial is proceeding with such excessive slowness, that the termination may not be reached before autumn. Alterations between Captain Mornet, the government prosecutor, and Maître Moro Gaffieri, Mr. Humbert's counsel are frequent and lengthy. The connection of Mounir Pasha, formerly Turkish Ambassador in Paris, with the Journal, occupied the court on Saturday.

A. SHUMAN & CO.



This Pretty BLOOMER DRESS

has just arrived. An attractive style of fine chambray in navy or light blue; collar and cuffs of white cotton pique; two pockets trimmed with pique; full bloomers, special price, \$2.95.

Other Bloomer Dresses: \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
THE SERVICE STORE

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:15
Song Recital by
MME. HUDSON-ALEXANDER
Soprano

Bissell's
Paintings

Now on Exhibition at

Leonard's Galleries

46 Bromfield St., Boston

Auction Sales April 10, 11, 12 at 3.

THE VICTORY LOAN
ADVERTISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Profiting by the lessons of the four previous Liberty loans, the men who have charge of the publicity for the Victory Liberty Loan have decided to concentrate their attention upon the use of newspaper space in order to float this, the last of the war-bond issues.

This does not mean that billboards, street cars, four-minute men, and the other means used to advertise previous loans will be abandoned. These will be used locally, but the Treasury Department has been converted to the belief that newspaper space is the best for its purposes, and the Victory Liberty Loan campaign will be the greatest ever undertaken in the history of advertising.

Under the direction of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Philadelphia district more than 100 full-page advertisements have been prepared, in addition to some 30 smaller pieces of "copy" and these have been distributed, in matrix form, to every newspaper in the United States—from the leading metropolitan dailies to the smallest rural weeklies.

Costly Advertising

Some idea of the way in which the nation has been blanketed with this material may be obtained from the fact that, according to figures gathered by the Treasury Department, it will cost \$1500 a word to print these advertisements. This expense will not be borne by the government nor will it come out of the proceeds of the loan—though the advertising cost of the fourth Liberty Loan was less than 1 per cent of the amount subscribed. It will be donated by business houses and concerns themselves through believers in the power and efficacy of advertising.

The question of raising this money is a local one, to be handled by the Liberty Loan committee in each city or county, the Treasury Department feeling that it has done its part in supplying matrices of the advertisements in which the art work has been done by one of the foremost commercial art services and the text written by recognized advertising experts. Philadelphia, however, has experienced little trouble in raising the money necessary to run these advertisements in all the local papers and it is not anticipated that other cities will suffer from lack of funds.

In fact, it was Philadelphia's success in handling the publicity for the third Liberty Loan that led to the appointment of the local committee to undertake the preparation of the advertising for the entire country of the Victory Liberty Loan.

Philadelphia's System

About three months before the third loan drive, the Philadelphia committee decided that the undertaking warranted the inauguration of a thorough and competent system. A "copy jury"—made up of the editors or advertising managers of the local newspapers—was therefore requested to pass judgment upon the text written by a number of Philadelphia advertising men and the results of these decisions were used in what was, up to that time, the most extensive campaign used by a single city.

The same plan was followed during the preparation for the fourth loan, except that the preparation of copy was not left entirely to the advertising fraternity. A number of other persons were requested to lend their assistance and what has been termed the finest Liberty Loan advertisement written was the work of Dr. Edward J. Cattell, city statistician.

Dr. Cattell's text, under the caption, "Her Service Flag," was extensively reproduced, and, slightly revised, appears in the current issue of a magazine of national circulation as a full page in color, advertising the Victory Loan. The Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass, has declared that this is the most appealing piece of copy yet submitted, and a framed proof of the page hangs on the wall of his office in Washington.

Of course, when the selection of copy is left to anybody for final decision, there will be differences of opinion—as was evident when, by a majority of one vote, the copy jury rejected an advertisement couched in the language of the prize-ring, with the headline, "Make the Third Punch a Knockout." But the passing of a year has caused a reversal of this decision and the present series of advertisements contains not only one from the pugilistic angle, but also copy prepared in the style of baseball, racing, football, and track sports.

Appeals From Many Angles

In fact, no possible angle of appeal has been overlooked, though the principal appeals have been made from the standpoint of patriotism, investment, and the reconstruction of the men who have been wounded.

"Your Boys Are Still on Guard on the Rhine" is typical of the arguments which will be advanced for the necessity of raising the money to maintain the army of occupation, while "For Their Sake Put It Across," "One of the Things Your Dollars Will Do," and "Human Reconstruction," are only three of the dozen or more full pages calling attention to the work of reconstruction and the fact that a considerable portion of the loan will be spent for the work of removing the handicaps now lingering.

The committee has realized that there will undoubtedly be a considerable amount of criticism from the unthinking upon the manner in which money was spent with some reckless abandon in making ready for at least another year of war, so a number of advertisements will point out the folly of this attitude.

But the series that is expected to produce the greatest response is composed of 15 full pages reciting the deeds of "America's Immortals." The

INDIAN, DOG AND
HOME RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario.—Because the Indian Department of the government of Canada proposes to pass a by-law forcing the Six Nations to pay a dog tax or destroy the dogs, the question of home rule is regarded as a very live one at the present time.

When the government passed the Conscription Act, the Indians of the Six Nations successfully claimed that they were not subject to an act made by the Ottawa authorities. They based their objection on treaty right, which stipulated that they were "allies" of Canada and had been given 1200 square miles of land for services rendered, as well as the rights of an independent nation. They volunteered, however, in large numbers, and some of them performed deeds of bravery that were rewarded with honors of the highest sort. But they absolutely refused to deviate from the letter of their treaty. On their own land, they

ing the spot sacred, they pulled the intruder's hat down about his ears, and at another time "beat him up" badly. Generally, however, they were friendly to the whites. Two-thirds of the Indians now residing on the reserve are of the Cayuga and Mohawk tribes.

As civilization advances the Six Nations advance with it, and as the white man becomes more independent, more exacting, so do the descendants of Joseph Brant, become more exacting and more steadfast for what are their rights.

Kings and princes are enrolled on the scroll of the Six Nations as chiefs and have visited the council meetings. Powerful friends so far have seen that the Indians have been justly dealt with and their liberties protected.

The present situation is unique perhaps in history. In the first stage of the battle for the withdrawal of the obnoxious by-law, the red man has scored, for a two months' stay has been granted. Later on, should the by-law be passed, the chiefs announce that they will fight it through to the Supreme Court. If they lose, and are confident of winning, the question of home rule will be taken up—and all over the taxing of dogs.

(No. 684)
Immigrants Would Serve the Nation
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

After a period of no immigration, it has been suggested that, upon again opening our doors, the price of the right to remain permanently in the United States shall be five years' service under government military control; the immigrant to receive a fixed low wage and be taught to read and write the English language; his labor to be used in government projects, canals, ships, roads, and all public work which may be done under military direction; the immigrant to take out his first papers upon landing, be subject to deportation for well-defined reasons at any time during the five years, and receive full citizenship upon completion of said service.

(Signed) W. F. PINKHAM,
Melrose, Massachusetts, March 27, 1919.

(No. 681)
Not All Policemen Feel That Way
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I heard a new objection to prohibition and I wish to state it to you to show the opinion of some of its opponents. I was telling a man, who happened to be a policeman, that prohibition would make a wonderful improvement in general business, not to speak of the great moral effect on the country, and he replied by saying, "Yes, but you know there are thousands of men who make their living by robbing drunken men, so what is to become of them?"

(Signed) FRED MARDIO,
Boston, Massachusetts, March 25, 1919.

ART

Current Shows in London
By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The general effect of the exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors is more attractive this year than it has been for some time past. The galleries are not overcrowded, and the works brought together are of a higher average of merit than usual. The collection is strong in landscape and open air studies of good quality, but there is also a proportion of figure subjects, soundly treated, and there are a few capable portraits, so that the balance of the show is well maintained. Taken as a whole it is an encouraging display.

Among the works in it which deserve to be specially mentioned, a prominent position must be given to Sir David Murray's large landscape, "In the Bay at Stornoway," admirable in its luminosity, soundly drawn, and handled with distinction. Excellent, too, in its restraint and its charm of quiet suggestion is Mr. J. S. Hill's "Poole Harbor: Low Tide," the robust directness of Mr. W. Eglington's "Road Across the Common," the freedom and expressiveness and the delicacy of feeling of Mr. Burleigh Brubh's "Blackwater Barge," and the executive power and sense of style in Mr. Oswald Garside's "Fiddlers Ferry, River Mersey."

Delightful in color and in freshness of touch are "The Church Porch, Caudebec," and "Le Quai des Orfèvres, Paris," by Mr. Terriek Williams; and of much interest for their personal quality and appropriateness of treatment are Sir W. Lowellyn's "Moorland and Sky," Mr. G. C. Hatter's "A Bit from the Bridge—the Lido," Mr. Dudley Hardy's "Una Paciente," and Mr. Percy Dixon's "A Spate: Ross-shire."

Capt. Handley Read's "Vimy Ridge from Souchez Sugar Factory" is, perhaps, the best suggested war study in the show. Of the figure paintings the most striking in its vigor of statement and command of technical resource is Mr. Edgar Bundy's "A Strange Sail." But there is excellent attainment, too, in Mr. Fred Roe's "Lighting Up," and "The Garden of Eden." Mr. Roe has a pictorial sense which always stands him in good stead in the arrangement and rendering of his material, and he knows how to make the most of a good subject.

There is a clever interior, "Company Headquarters," by Capt. Cosmo Clark, and the two decorative studies of plant form, "Blue Bounty" and "The Fading Year," by Miss Anna Alry, are memorable for their delicate precision of drawing and grace of arrangement.

Twenty-Five Painters

The Society of Twenty-Five Painters, which is holding an exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, covers very wide

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Duke of Venice (the Lord Chancellor) to Portia—"You are welcome; take your place."—"Merchant of Venice," Act IV, Scene I

Tuesday, March 11th.—In moving the Second Reading of his Bill to enable women to become barristers and solicitors Lord Bucknham thought it necessary to assure the House that there was no danger of its flooding the Inns with prospective Bar-malms. He might have spared his apologies, for there was no opposition. The Lord Chancellor welcomed the Bill on behalf of the Government, and expressed the conviction that the Benchers, though not "avid of this change," would nevertheless loyally cooperate if Parliament saw fit to adopt it.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 678)
Dr. Lowell and the Decalogue
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In reading the Boston debate between Dr. Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Senator Cabot Lodge, I feel that the people of this Nation may well be as much concerned about one of the statements as reported made by Dr. Lowell, as about the merits and demerits of the several articles of the tentative World's Peace League Constitution.

I refer to that statement reported as follows: "Referring to the Farewell Address of George Washington, the speaker said: It was a great document in its day, and so were the Ten Commandments." That such a statement should come from a president of the leading university of America is beyond the comprehension of the people of a Christian Nation.

It is equally strange from so ardent a supporter of a world peace league, knowing, as he should know, that the fundamental principles of such a league, in order to withstand the assaults of its enemies, must root deeply, yes, to the very depth of the "rock of ages," that it might endure. And what does that imply? Nothing less than that its base must be the substance of the law of the Ten Commandments which Dr. Lowell so flippantly refers to.

The world is just beginning to recover from the shock and horror of a great war, brought about, in a great measure, by and through the teachings of German intellectual monstrosity. Nietzsche, a man believing himself so intellectual that he defied the Ten Commandments and the Almighty himself. If university and classical training has no better fruits to offer, may we not well pause to ask, is it worth the while?

(Signed) C. W. HEATH,
Washington, Washington, March 21, 1919.

It is evident that the writer of the foregoing letter has misjudged the purport of President Lowell's Boston reference. To one who personally heard his argument delivered, his reference to the Ten Commandments, likewise his brief allusion to the Farewell Address of Washington, had no effect of flippancy, but rather of swift but serious admonition. What he actually said was taken in the verbatim report as follows:

"Now I should like to turn to some of the objections that have been made to this league, because one must meet intellectual that he defied the Ten Commandments and the Almighty himself. If university and classical training has no better fruits to offer, may we not well pause to ask, is it worth the while?"

Intruding Squatters

In 1874, the treaty which has created the present condition, that of opposition to government measures, was framed, when a "tract of land six miles in depth on each side of the Grand River, from its mouth to the falls of Elora, was given to the Six Nations Loyalists." In early days sometimes white men squatted on the reserve, showing a flippant disregard for the Indians' rights; but about 65 years ago the Indians pointed out their claims to the government and the squatters were compelled to move. One of the squatter pioneers, unfortunately happened to pitch upon a place where the Indians had a long house or meeting place and where they were accustomed to burn their dogs. Hold-

THE PIPERS OF PORT
SAID

From an article in The Times of London by a correspondent in Port Said.

A brief flurry of wailing discord, and the pipes swing into "Cock of the North," loud and clear, the body of sound ebbs and flows as the pipers march up and down before the Major's marquee.

The air throbs to the drumbeats as, with an exquisite precision of time, they rivet (so to put it) the baritone hum of the drones to the shrill tenor of the chanter, creating harmony. All Port Said resounds with a music rarely heard in this polyglot town. Fatigue-men stop to gaze at the stolid batman, whistling through his teeth, accompanies his belt-polishing with a few steps of a reel; office-wallahs, raising haggard faces from the fruitless excoitation of the very latest demobilization instructions, totter to marquee door or window to "have a look at the Scotties."

Down the parade-ground (all loose sand), his silver-headed, silver-shod staff flashing in circles round his head, comes the tall pipe-major, followed by six pipers and three drummers, the compact little formation moving as one man. But it is a strangely uniformed band to be playing Highland melodies! No kilts? No bonnets? Their accoutrement is put on over a gray jersey; in place of the kilts they wear khaki drill shorts; for bonnets they have helmets reminiscent of the London postmen's, exaggerated; their putted legs end in boots innocent of spats. And the sun of Egypt, powerful though it be, never burned a Scot's face to that swartheness.

In point of fact, the band is the band of the second battalion—regiment, Egyptian Army.

Experts may know better, but as far as the writer is concerned the theory is now destroyed which held that only Scots could handle the pipes. The music made by these recruits from the felloah is eminently satisfying; it fills and pleases the ear. Their "Comin' Thro' the Rye" is not only recognizable as such, but is a good and correct rendering. And, since it appears that the mere music of the pipes is no more than a detail of the performance, let it be stated that they have in their bearing much of the supposedly inimitable arrogance, dash-swank, if you will, of the crack Scots regimental players. The deep-lunged pipers maintain an unflinching pressure in their windbags; and an expression of effortless ease; the drummers' clever hands give the regulation twirl and flit to the sticks; the tall pipe-major, juggling with his glittering staff, is a picture of stern dignity. There is the right regimental touch to the halt-and-turn; the three-by-three square swaggers along straight as a ruler.

It is not altogether astonishing that Egyptians should be competent performers on the bagpipes, since a species of this instrument has been played in Egypt for a few thousands of years; what is remarkable is that they should possess so ready an ear for Scottish airs, their own music being indescribably eastern.



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NULLIFICATION OF TREATY DEMANDED

China Declares Japan's "Twenty-One Demands" Incompatible With League of Nations Idea and Urges Repudiation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement received here, today, from the Chinese Government urging the formal nullification of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, comprising the famous "twenty-one demands," can have occasioned no surprise to those who were familiar with the Chinese attitude on the matter. The statement points out that assent to these demands was secured from China "at the point of the bayonet," when the world was preoccupied with the war, and that the demands themselves are "incompatible with the character and aim of the League of Nations," and that they are "incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations."

The statement further insists that the Japanese claim to Shantung because Japan expelled the Germans from the peninsula should be contrasted with the American attitude toward France in regard to Alsace-Lorraine or Great Britain toward Belgium, and declares that these demands forced upon China, four years ago, should be abrogated because they are "incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations."

The demands thus repudiated, it will be remembered, were first presented to China by the Japanese Minister in Peking in the January of 1915. The utmost secrecy was maintained, at first, as to their nature; but gradually it became apparent that Japan was determined to take advantage of the war in Europe to settle accounts once for all with China.

Meanwhile the Chinese Government agreed to open negotiations with Japan on the subject, and Chinese and Japanese diplomats assembled in Peking for this purpose. The Japanese Government, however, still declined to make any public statement as to its intentions, whilst Washington and London, although informed on the matter, were bound to secrecy. Ultimately the struggle between the diplomats of the two countries was narrowed down to the notorious "Group V." China absolutely refused to agree to the demands contained in this group, regarding them as involving the abrogation of her position as a sovereign state, and the result of this stand was that on May 7, 1915, Japan delivered an ultimatum to China demanding an answer within 48 hours.

At this, China gave way, and accepted the treaty with the exception of five articles of Group V, which were, as the result of a hurried agreement, left for "subsequent discussion."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Associated Press)—Nullification of the 21 demands made by Japan early in 1915 is urged by the Chinese Government in an official statement cabled from Peking and received here today. "Since the Japanese delegate in Paris," the Chinese statement says, "has pointedly referred to the 21 demands, it is incumbent upon the Chinese Government to draw attention to the fact that China's acquiescence to terms subversive of her own interests was secured by means of an ultimatum to which she was forced to surrender because of the preoccupation of the rest of the world in the European war. It is a fact that the terms were imposed upon China at the point of the bayonet, the example followed being that of Prussia; the extension to 99 years of the lease of Port Arthur and the South Manchurian railways concessions being precisely the German Shantung terms."

"In the subsequent agreement secured by Japan under the former Cabinet, the principles followed have been equally dangerous, not only to China's liberty of action, but to her very independence."

The statement says that the claim of Japan to special privileges, because the Japanese expelled the Germans from Shantung, contrasts oddly with the failure of the Americans to claim the railways and mines of France, although the Germans were expelled from Alsace and Lorraine by the cooperation of the American army. It says that the American army of 2,000,000 lost more than 60 times the number of lives that Japan asserts she lost at Tsingtao. The statement also comments on the fact that England is not asking Belgium for a single concession, although Flanders "is one vast cemetery where English soldiers are buried."

Improved modern news distribution in China, the statement continues, keeps the Chinese fully advised of daily happenings throughout the world, and "irredentism is already raising its head, not only in Korea, but throughout Manchuria and Shantung as well, foreign issues occupying almost exclusive attention to the detriment of domestic advancement."

JAPANESE EQUALITY PLAN PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—A resolution protesting against the granting of equality to Japanese nationals in the United States was unanimously passed by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors yesterday, and ordered cabled to the American delegates at the Peace Conference. Anti-Japanese measures before the California Legislature are being held up pending word from President Wilson as to whether discussion of them will embarrass him in his work at the Peace Conference.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S 14 POINTS AND 21 DEMANDS OF JAPAN

Peace Fundamentals Laid Down by Chief Executive of United States Contrasted With Document Presented to China by the Government at Tokyo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The conditions which President Wilson laid down in his message to the United States Congress on Jan. 8, 1918, frequently referred to as the 14 points fundamental to peace, are as follows:

"1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

"2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

"3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

"4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

"5. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

"6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

"7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with the other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and demanded for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired."

"8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in interest of all."

"9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

"11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into."

"12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees."

"13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence should be guaranteed by international covenant."

"14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

KATSUO USAMI SETS FORTH KOREAN AIMS

SEOUL, Korea (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Discussing the Korean insurrection today, Katsuo Usami, chief of the Home Affairs Department of the Korean Provisional Government, said:

"The government was preparing to institute reforms when the uprising began. It wants to give Koreans the same chance of advancement as is accorded the Japanese, and five Korean governors and many district magistrates and councilors have been appointed."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The document, printed below, which was presented to China by the government at Tokyo, Japan, in 1915, was subsequently known as "the 21 demands." The demands were made upon China at a time when that Republic was defenseless, and were brought up again before the Peace Conference, being published in The Christian Science Monitor for Feb. 17, 1919. They are as follows:

JAPAN'S ORIGINAL DEMANDS
Translations of documents handed to His Excellency, the President, Yuan-Shih-kai, by His Excellency, Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, on Jan. 18, 1915.

GROUP I
The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government being desirous of maintaining the general peace in eastern Asia and further strengthening the friendly relations and good neighborhood existing between the two nations, agree to the following articles.

Article 1. The Chinese Government engages to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions, which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Article 2. The Chinese Government engages that within the Province of Shantung and along its coast, no territory or island will be ceded or leased to a third power under any pretext.

Article 3. The Chinese Government consents to Japan's building a railway from Chefoo or Lunghow to join the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway.

Article 4. The Chinese Government engages, in the interest of trade and for the residence of foreigners, to open by herself as soon as possible certain important cities and towns in the Province of Shantung as commercial ports. What places shall be opened are to be jointly decided upon in a separate agreement.

GROUP II
The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, since the Chinese Government has always acknowledged the special position enjoyed by Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, agree to the following articles:

Article 1. The two contracting parties mutually agree that the term of lease of Port Arthur and Daini, and the term of lease of the South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway shall be extended to the period of 99 years.

Article 2. Japanese subjects in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia shall have the right to lease or own land required either for erecting suitable buildings for trade and manufacturing or for farming.

Article 3. Japanese subjects shall be free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and to engage in business and in manufacture of any kind whatsoever.

Article 4. The Chinese Government agrees to grant to Japanese subjects the right of opening the mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. As regards what mines are to be opened, they shall be decided upon jointly.

Article 5. The Chinese Government agrees that in respect of the two cases mentioned herein below, the Japanese Government's consent shall be first obtained before action is taken:

(a) Whenever permission is granted to the subject of a third power to build a railway or to make a loan with a third power for the purpose of building a railway in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia;

(b) Whenever a loan is to be made with a third power pledging the local taxes of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia as security.

Article 6. The Chinese Government agrees that if the Chinese Government employs political, financial or military advisers or instructors in South Manchuria or Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Japanese Government shall first be consulted.

Article 7. The Chinese Government agrees that the control and management of the Kirin-Changchun Railway shall be handed over to the Japanese Government for a term of 99 years dating from the signing of this agreement.

GROUP III
The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, seeing that Japanese financiers and the Hanyehping Company have close relations with each other at present, and desiring that the common interests of the two nations shall be advanced, agree to the following articles:

Article 1. The two contracting parties mutually agree that when the opportune moment arrives the Hanyehping Company shall be made a joint concern of the two nations, and they further agree that without the previous consent of Japan, China shall not by her own act dispose of the rights and property of whatsoever nature of the said company nor cause the said company to dispose freely of the same.

Article 2. The Chinese Government agrees that all mines in the neighborhood of those owned by the Hanyehping Company shall not be permitted, without the consent of the said company, to be worked by other persons outside of the said company, and further agrees that if it is desired to carry out any undertaking which, it is apprehended, may directly or indi-

rectly affect the interests of the said company, the consent of the said company shall first be obtained.

GROUP IV
The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, with the object of effectively preserving the territorial integrity of China, agree to the following special article:

The Chinese Government engages not to cede or lease to a third power any harbor or bay or island along the coast of China.

GROUP V
Article 1. The Chinese Central Government shall employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial and military affairs.

Article 2. Japanese hospitals, churches and schools in the interior of China shall be granted the right of owning land.

Article 3. Inasmuch as the Japanese Government and the Chinese Government have had many cases of dispute between Japanese and Chinese police to settle cases which caused no little misunderstanding, it is for this reason necessary that the police departments of important places (in China) shall be jointly administered by Japanese and Chinese, or that the police departments of these places shall employ numerous Japanese, so that they may at the same time help to plan for the improvement of the Chinese police service.

Article 4. China shall purchase from Japan a fixed amount of munitions of war (say 50 per cent or more) of what is needed by the Chinese Government, or that there shall be established in China a Sino-Japanese technical workshop, in which Japanese technical experts are to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased.

Article 5. China agrees to grant to Japan the right of constructing a railway connecting Wuchang with Kiang and Nanchang, another line between Nanchang and Hangchow, and another between Nanchang and Chaochow.

Article 6. If China needs foreign capital to work mines, build railways and construct harbor-works (including dockyards) in the Province of Fukien, Japan shall be first consulted.

Article 7. China agrees that Japanese subjects shall have the right of missionary propaganda in China.

In the course of the negotiations which followed several of the articles were changed and modified, but the general effect of the demands remained substantially unaltered.

*Refers to preaching Buddhism.

SHIPPERS PROTEST ARGENTINE DECREE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Coastwise shippers had until yesterday to begin operating their vessels in accordance with the presidential decree of March 28, nationalizing the port service here, of such vessels as are not to solve the strike situation as it affected coastwise trade. The government threatens to forbid the use of the Argentine flag to shipping agencies which refuse to comply with the decree, and to close such agencies.

The owners, in a note to the Minister of Finance, maintain that the law does not permit such removal, and that it allows the owner to navigate or not to navigate at his will.

YEOWOMEN TO BE KEPT IN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Yeowomen in the naval reserve force will be continued on active service in their present ratings as long as their services are required. While the girls enlisted for four years, it is the policy of the Navy Department to discharge all who request it. Those not making such a request will be continued on the inactive list for the term of enlistment and will receive the usual retainer salary of \$1 a month.

GENERAL SNOW DETAILED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, chief of field artillery, has been detailed by the War Department to visit France, England and Italy, to study the latest developments in military organizations with a view of adapting them to this country. He will be accompanied by his aide, Capt. Charles S. Blakely.

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FISCAL AUTONOMY ASKED BY CHINA

Peace Conference Memorialized in Behalf of Restoration of the Power to Revise and Administer Tariff Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Forty-six chambers of commerce in China, representing the 22 provinces, have memorialized the Paris Peace Conference, asking that the treaty-making powers permit her to exercise the right of fiscal autonomy on the same terms as themselves and other nations. It is pointed out that China has been able to revise her tariff only once in 60 years, and that the present tariff system imposed by the powers is disadvantageous to China and to the rest of the world.

"As the associated and allied governments are fully aware," the petition states, "China is bound by international agreements not to establish a national tariff, but must enforce a 5 per cent ad valorem schedule of imports for imports and exports established after consultation with the various signatory powers. This is unlike other independent sovereign states, where a national tariff, and not a treaty tariff, is enforced as part and parcel of their inherent fiscal economy."

"The treaties concluded by this country date back to 1858, or earlier, although a new import tariff was established in 1902. The latter tariff, however, is far from being comprehensive, and so that of 1858 is still in force, subject to the few 1902 modifications. The problems peculiar to the country are, indeed, unique and unparalleled elsewhere. For example, there is the most-favored-nation clause in all of China's treaties which entitles any one power to claim whatever rights or privileges this country may grant to any power. Thus every treaty State is entitled to the benefit of China's 5 per cent ad valorem tariff, whereas among the various powers such tariff reductions are placed on a reciprocal or compensatory basis."

"Nominally, the treaty tariff is based on 5 per cent ad valorem, but actually it is scarcely 3 per cent ad valorem. Under the circumstances, financially as well as economically, the losses and hardships occasioned to the Chinese people have been almost incalculable. For example, the following are made duty free according to the tariff of 1858:

"Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sugar, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewelry, plate ware, perfume, soaps of all kinds, charcoal, fire wood, foreign candles, foreign tobacco, foreign cigars, wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, and glass and crystal ware. These are exempted to pay no import or export duty, but if transported into the interior will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of 2½ per cent ad valorem."

"In other words, articles which in other countries are classified as lux-

uries and taxed from 50 to even 200 per cent, are admitted duty free into China."

"As the annual revenue from this source to the national treasury is about \$6,000,000, and therefore most meager, our government, in order to make the ends meet, had to resort to other forms of taxation, ruinous to all domestic commerce. This shortage of revenue has reacted unfavorably on all phases of national development, and accounts for our present backwardness in education, agriculture, finances, etc."

GERMAN U-BOAT ITINERARY FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy Department has rearranged the itinerary for the five German submarines now en route to the United States, conveyed by the Bushnell and manned by American crews. The U-boats, which are being brought over for the double purpose of exhibition to the public during the Liberty Loan drive and for study by American naval experts, are expected to reach port the latter part of the month.

The submarines will proceed first to New York, and from there will proceed on the following itineraries: U-111 to Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, New Haven, and then lay up at New London; U-117 to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware; Charleston, South Carolina; Wilmington, North Carolina; Norfolk, Baltimore, Annapolis, and then lay up at Washington; U-8-83 to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, up Mississippi River to St. Louis, then Galveston, Key West, through Panama Canal, up Pacific Coast to Puget Sound district, then lay up at San Pedro; U-148 will exhibit at various places in and about New York, then up Hudson River as far as draft will safely permit, thence Bridgeport, and lay up at New London. U-8-97, from New York to Halifax, up St. Lawrence River, exhibit in Lake ports and finally lay up at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

CHILE EXTENDING HER PUBLIC WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Published from material gained at first hand by W. W. Ewing, trade commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Department of Commerce has issued a statement regarding the use of and demand for construction materials and machinery in South American countries.

There is much construction and building work, it is stated, going on in Chile, where the public works department has considerable work on hand. As an instance, there were plans for railway work nearly completed at the time the report was made amounting to over \$12,000,000. During 1917, 35 projects, with an estimated cost of over \$1,000,000 were finished. There were also begun 13 additional projects in 1917, and the public works departments had under inspection the execution of 25 contracts of a total value of \$887,538.

"In other words, articles which in other countries are classified as lux-

VETERANS RETURN TO FACE CHARGE

Three Brooklyn Soldiers Plead Guilty and Are Dismissed—Fourth Gave His Life

NEW YORK, New York—Three Brooklyn men appeared in the county court yesterday to redeem a pledge made a year and a half ago that they would return to face a charge of grand larceny if they were permitted to sail for France in answer to their country's call to arms.

When a fourth name was called a gray-haired man explained that his son had been killed in action.

The three who appeared were Michael McTigert, Joseph Madigan, and Thomas Callow. The missing man was James McVeigh.

The four enlisted in the one hundred and sixth infantry early in the war. One night, it was alleged, they took out an automobile without asking permission. When arraigned their case was postponed until after the war, and yesterday the three survivors pleaded guilty and were promptly dismissed.

Before going home they presented three German helmets to George McCloskey, clerk of the court. They told him that McVeigh, their comrade, had sent another. They said McTigert was the hero of their regiment and had rescued wounded comrades under fire more than a score of times.

MEXICANS EXPECT ATTACK BY INDIANS

NOGALES, Arizona—Yaqui Indians on Sunday crossed the boundary from the State of Sonora, Mexico, into the United States, obtained a large amount of arms and ammunition, and recrossed into Mexico. This information was brought here yesterday by Mexican officials.

"The Mexican officials asked Col. E. C. Carnahan, United States commander, for assistance to stand off the Yaquis, who, the Mexicans think, intend to attack Nogales, Sonora."

Colonel Carnahan ordered a mounted detachment of the twenty-fifth infantry to Lochiel, Arizona, though he said he believed the affair had been much exaggerated.

In the meantime the streets of Nogales, Sonora, were filled with Mexican soldiers.

RADICALS AT BUENOS AIRES WIN TWO SEATS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Radicals in this city have elected one senator and one deputy to the National Congress and the Socialists one deputy. The Radical victors got a majority of only 2000. Federico Pinedo, the successful candidate of the Socialists, received 6000 more votes than the successful Radicals.

On the eve of the election the newspapers of Buenos Aires declared that it would show popular approval or disapproval of President Irigoyen's administration, which had been made a campaign issue. The Radicals supported him, while the Socialists and the Progressive Democrats, who also nominated candidates, opposed him.

Stein Bloch
Smart Clothes

To many of America's best dressed men styles in clothes are good or bad, according to their similarity or lack of similarity to the styles of

Stein Bloch
Smart Clothes

Style leaders for sixty-four years.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

THIS LABEL identifies every Stein-Bloch Suit. Be sure it is in the suit you buy.

ECONOMIC SIDE OF AMERICANIZATION

Corporation Needed to Help Immigrants Establish Homes, Says Official—Export of Savings and Remigration Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An appeal for conducting Americanization work with due regard to economic requirements, and for a definite plan by which the immigrant would be given the opportunity to acquire a home in the United States, was made by Lajos Steiner, an agent of the War Trade Board, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Steiner has been a student of Americanization for several years, and recently made a report to the Overman committee of the United States Senate on the subject.

"Americanization work conducted with disregard to economic requirements can hardly improve conditions," said Mr. Steiner. "Lack of industrial employment, insufficient foodstuffs, millions of acres of idle agricultural land, propaganda by cooperating interested parties for the export of savings and remigration necessitates proper action. A period of readjustment is coming and with it some business depression. Certain prevailing conditions call for amelioration."

Many Return to Europe

"In each normal year about 400,000 resident peasants return to their European countries of origin. In each normal year about \$400,000,000 are exported by resident peasant immigrants. This result is caused by systematic and intensive work conducted by the embassies and consulates of certain European governments, by a large number of foreign-language newspapers, by numbers of immigrant clergymen, by the agents of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies and by tens of thousands of exporters of savings posing as bankers."

"We have about 17,500,000 resident peasant immigrants. They have been tillers of the soil in their countries of origin. The land which they tilled has produced crops for over 2000 years, and through intensive methods good crops are produced on that soil even at the present time. Our peasant immigrants are good farmers."

"Unscrupulous colonization on farms in the United States exploited our inexperienced and credulous immigrants, that the bulk of them was frightened away from American farms, although these people are experienced in and enthusiastic about farming."

Savings Habitually Exported

"Immigrants were made to believe that it is impossible to renounce in farming in the United States and thrive. They know that industrial wage-earning will not provide wages for them in old age. So the inter-dealing forces help to insure that our immigrants habitually export their savings and accumulate the same in the postal savings and other banks of their respective countries of origin, and after a competency is secured they remigrate."

"The war has temporarily stopped the export of savings. Investigation disclosed that \$1,500,000,000 was saved and is hoarded by immigrants at the present time. Propaganda for the export of savings and remigration has already commenced. It is expected that immigrants, as soon as it becomes possible, will export their savings, that 5,000,000 immigrants will return to Europe and that more will follow when additional transportation is available."

"The aforesaid inter-dealing forces expect to reap a veritable harvest of profits through the export of savings and the sale of steamship tickets. Immigrants are told that Europe will be the land of opportunities after the war."

Corporation Is Suggested

"Obviously if our economical equilibrium is to be kept balanced, economical requirements will have to be provided for to make Americanization work effective."

"The present, obviously, is the opportune time to furnish immigrants with a reliable depository in which they could trust and accumulate their savings for the future acquisition of a farm home on acceptable terms. The problem may be solved best by establishing a corporation as a reliable depository for the immigrants' savings, which corporation would in due time provide also for the right sort of equipped farms, and other homes, and make it possible for the immigrants to make the United States their permanent home."

"Governmental action along these lines was declared to be paternalistic, therefore, undesirable. The required capital should be furnished and the administration of the corporation should be conducted by Americans of national reputation. This would secure the trust of the immigrants. The propaganda of the export of savings and remigration would thus be counteracted. Colonists would be assisted to overcome difficulties and commence work on fully equipped farms in agricultural communities. Large numbers of irresponsible parties would be changed from a floating element into responsible owners of homes. They would create crops and traffic, increase our welfare economically, as well as socially, and frustrate the harm caused by agitators of evil intentions. Our safety and prosperity rest on the largest possible number of contented farm home owners."

All Should Speak English

"Settlers of different nationalities with native Americans returned soldiers and farm tenants should be placed in the same colony in adequate numbers. Then they would all speak English and the children would surely

grow up to be loyal Americans and only Americans."

"In the agricultural colonies thus created, large numbers of our professional men, merchants, artisans, druggists, bankers, hotel keepers, etc., could find a sphere of activities and make a good living. This would help to alleviate the ills of congestion in our cities."

"Immigrants have money; it is good will and expert management that they are in need of in order to produce the best success."

"Where a man's treasure is, there is his heart." While immigrants export their savings, they are not interested in our language, institutions, ideals and civics."

Mr. Steiner said that opportunities to acquire a home and obtain a competency would awaken the interest of the immigrants in everything American and result in "real Americanization."

SECRETARY BAKER SAILS FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, accompanied by 15 members of the House Military Affairs Committee, sailed yesterday aboard the Leviathan for France, Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Washington, the new United States Ambassador to France, was also on board.

Secretary Baker's visit to France will be brief. He will confer with the Liquidation Commission, which is winding up United States Army affairs in France. The House committee members will inspect United States camps and the occupied area, for the purpose of investigating the military mail service, registration of United States soldiers' graves, the school system now in operation by the American expeditionary forces, and the records of the various divisions.

The Secretary practically gave assurance that the seventy-seventh New York division would be permitted to parade here.

MADE IN GERMANY GOODS NOT WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, president of the American Relief Legion, says woman suffragists are planning a march to Washington, similar to the Rosalie Jones pilgrimage in 1913, as a protest against American importation of German-made goods and the policy of feeding Germany.

The announcement was made following receipt here of a report that the War Trade Board was prepared to extend favorable consideration to application to import goods owned by American citizens and not on the list of restricted imports, although originally of enemy origin, now stored in Holland and Scandinavia.

EQUIPMENT WHICH SOLDIERS MAY RETAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Every enlisted man on discharge, the War Department announces, will be allowed to retain as his personal property the following articles of uniform equipment: Overseas cap (for men with overseas service, hat for others), olive drab shirt, woolen coat and ornaments, woolen breeches, one pair shoes, one pair leggings, one waist belt, one slicker and overcoat, two suits underwear, four pairs stockings, one pair gloves, one toilet set, one barracks bag, gas mask and helmet (for overseas men only). Soldiers who have already turned in their equipment are authorized to redraw them.

COLUMBIA TO HAVE MILITARY SCHOOL

NEW YORK, New York—In line with the War Department's plan of establishing military schools in colleges and universities throughout the country, Columbia University announces the completion of plans for the establishment of a permanent military school, where instruction will be given in infantry, artillery and signal corps work.

NEW YORK, New York—In line with the War Department's plan of establishing military schools in colleges and universities throughout the country, Columbia University announces the completion of plans for the establishment of a permanent military school, where instruction will be given in infantry, artillery and signal corps work.

Filene's
BOSTON

BASQUE or CUIRASS blouses



(Women's shop)

All long, outside effect blouses are important for Spring. The basque is perhaps best liked, because it is neater than the loose pelum and simulates a one-piece dress successfully. (See sketch.)

In more Georgian (which, by the way, is very new), \$16.75; foulard figured silk crepe, \$18.75; black moire taffeta, \$25.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—6th floor)

Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SUCCESS FORECAST

Atmosphere Optimistic at New England Suffrage Conference—Mrs. Park Asks for Three Votes in Senate, Four in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"We are facing the Sixty-Sixth Congress with every reason to believe that our half-century fight is won," was the message brought to the New England Suffrage Conference at the afternoon session in Hotel Vendome yesterday by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, congressional chairman of the National Woman Suffrage Association at Washington.

Mrs. Park then asked the conference to win over to the Federal Suffrage Amendment three more New England senators and four more representatives, whose support would make victory doubly assured. "It is no longer 'the solid south,'" Mrs. Park asserted after recapitulating the votes in Congress, "and it is New England's duty to the amendment to furnish these additional votes."

Joseph Walker, formerly speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, followed Mrs. Park with advice to the suffragists to come out frankly against any candidate for office who is opposed to suffrage. The cause, he declared, has reached a maturity which warrants stronger and more direct action than simply pleading for support.

In a survey of the national situation, Mrs. Park evoked applause by the statement that 20 states supported the federal amendment in the last Congress with their entire delegations in both Senate and House of Representatives. Rhode Island was the only New England State to record its delegation solidly for the amendment.

Atmosphere Is Optimistic

If Vermont is won, and the delegates at the conference from that State asserted that the recent veto by the Governor of the bill giving women the vote for presidential electors would not affect its validity since the Vermont Constitution says the Legislature shall prescribe who may vote, the women of the United States can vote for more than half of the presidential electors. The political potentialities of this situation they expect, will impress the opponents of the federal amendment.

The attendance at the conference was larger than was expected and the atmosphere was distinctly optimistic. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was named chairman of a committee which will leave today to visit cities in Massachusetts: Springfield, Pittsfield, North Adams, Worcester, Haverhill, Beverly, Fitchburg, Brockton, and Fall River to hold meetings to "Americanize American women" in other words, to arouse them to the need and duties of suffrage.

With Maine now a suffrage State, and Vermont declared to be one in spite of the Governor's veto, it was pointed out that New Hampshire was between two suffrage states and the hope was expressed that the contact would result in a conversion of New Hampshire to the cause. Miss Helen Bates of Portland, Maine, first vice-president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, said that efforts to win the Legislature were hindered by suffragists who adopted militant tactics.

New York Action Helpful

There is a bill before the Connecticut Legislature now to give women

the vote, and delegates from that State were hopeful of its passage. The action of the New York Legislature in giving the women of that State voting rights was said to be helpful toward winning Connecticut.

Mrs. William Z. Ripley, chairman of the industrial committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, stated, as an argument for suffrage in Massachusetts, that 60 per cent of the girls and young women of the State, between the ages of 16 and 21, are working at gainful occupations.

The conference found the general situation for suffrage in New England much improved since the last survey and adjourned for a mass meeting last evening in Symphony Hall, which was the last session.

Belief that the submission of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by the next Congress is a foregone conclusion, and that any political party attempting to block the way would be foolhardy, was expressed at this meeting by John F. Shafroth, United States Senator in the Sixty-Fifth Congress from Colorado, and by John McCrate, Congressman from New York, who appeared in place of Senator Calder of New York.

The other speakers on the program were Charles W. Tobey, Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Washington, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale.

Florida Suffrage Bill

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Among the chief measures to come before the Florida Legislature, which convenes today, is a woman's rights bill. Leading suffragists have obtained many pledges of support, and forecast its passage early in the session. A bill proposing the bonding of the State for \$20,000,000 for highway and bridge building also will be introduced.

UNION OF SOLDIERS' SOCIETIES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resignation is announced of all officers, including the executive committee members, of The World War Veterans of America, an organization incorporated in the State of New York for the declared purpose of helping the men released from national service to readjust themselves to the ways of peace, and of forming the nucleus of a nation-wide patriotic society. The resigning officers announce that their action was taken in order to further the arrangements for a convention, at which it is planned to reorganize the veterans on a permanent basis and to consolidate with the American Legion, formed overseas, whose main purpose was identical with that of the World War Veterans of America.

Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt is chairman of the preliminary committee for this new organization. The national convention will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, about May 1. The members of the executive committee of the World War Veterans feel that it is for the best interest of the country that the matter of organization of service men be placed in the hands of the preliminary committee pending the naming of a permanent organization committee at the national convention.

DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The Condon Bill, to permit the Detroit Board of Education to take over the Detroit College of Medicine, was passed by both houses of the Michigan Legislature, and has come to the Governor for his signature.

DEMobilIZATION OF AIR SERVICE

United States Government Plan Provides for Retention of 15,000 Men—Contracts Canceled for Large Amounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Among the various problems that are arising from the necessities of demobilization, one of the most important is that concerned with aviation, chiefly because, unlike many other branches of military service, it has a future the scope and character of which it is difficult to foretell.

Because the United States was late getting into the war, and late in developing its air service, it is all the more difficult now to make the connection with civil life. Some part of the equipment and personnel must be kept for the army and navy. Some encouragement, it is felt, should be given by the government to the adaptation of aviation to commercial conditions. The demobilization of the air service announced by the War Department on Saturday goes beyond the recommendation of the experts, and it gives no clue as to how the air service of peace days is to be helped by what has been done in the army.

The government plan of demobilization provides for a retention of 15,000 men, hardly half of what has been expected for a peace basis. A large amount of the aeroplane material on hand is to be sold, and but little information is given as to the details of continuing the work in the development of better machines or in the provision of adequate landing fields and other matters of importance if aviation is to be developed as a great industry in this country.

It is announced by the War Department that production of Liberty aeroplane engines for the army reached a total of 20,478 final deliveries in the week ending March 21. Contracts for additional aeroplane engines and spare parts to the value of \$266,971,771 have been canceled, making the total of air service material contracts canceled up to March 22, \$500,000,000. Appropriations for the air service of the fiscal year 1918-19, from an original total of \$944,304,758 to \$459,304,758, and total appropriations for the service after making reductions are given at \$1,097,304,758, of which 65 per cent had been expended up to March 15. Approximately \$340,000,000 is expected to be saved by the liquidation of suspended contracts.

One of the many important bills that failed of enactment at the last Congress provides for the separation of the air service from the army and navy. It is expected by those inter-

ested in the good of the air service that this bill will be acted on favorably at the next session of Congress, although the Secretary of the Navy does not favor it, being greatly interested in the development of aviation as a branch of the navy, and the Secretary of War is not enthusiastic. The men who favor it are those who believe that the forces of the country must be maintained in three divisions, those of the land, sea, and air. The air fleet, they point out, must be developed as a strong independent branch of the service, just as is the army and navy; that there should be a separate air service department with a cabinet minister at the head, and that the air service should be promoted by the government both for civil and military purposes.

ARBOR DAY IS SET IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Governor Coolidge has designated Saturday, April 26, as Arbor Day for Massachusetts. His proclamation follows:

"By virtue of the authority and under the direction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which for humane, scientific, and artistic reasons encourages the planting and growth of trees, shrubs, and vines, both for the sake of the beauty they have in themselves and from the desire also to protect the bird life which has need of foliage for its refuge, for the beautifying of our landscape and byways, and to direct attention to the value and desirability of the song birds—Saturday, April 26, is hereby set apart as Arbor and Bird Day."

"It is recommended that the Friday preceding be observed in the rural and suburban schools of the Commonwealth by exercises appropriate to the day, and that the occasion be observed and commemorated by the planting of trees, shrubs, and vines wherever they may bring a beneficial influence to any part of our domain."

REDUCTION OF ENEMIES' ARMY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Central Powers faced odds of greater than two to one in mobilized troops when Germany gave up the fight last November. The aggregate strength of the enemy powers at that time, according to official estimates, was 7,630,000. The indicated aggregate Allied strength on that date was more than 16,700,000.

A statement by Gen. Peyton C. March says: "We have received from France some rather interesting figures about the demobilization of the Central Powers and the demobilization of the entire Allied forces to include February. The demobilization has been going on, of course, since then, but the figures show what has been happening over there."

HELPING HAND FOR THE DEBTORS

Means of Aiding Nations That Have Borrowed From the United States Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the United States must be prepared for some years to come to facilitate the remittance to her of the approximately \$500,000,000 which will be due her on account of interest on her foreign loans was pointed out by Paul M. Warburg, at a dinner of the Council of Foreign Relations at the Metropolitan Club in this city.

"It is obvious that we are not dealing with a moot question, but an actual condition," said Mr. Warburg. "The balance in our favor exists today and it will remain to be squared every year, unless, indeed, we contemplate that the peace settlement will provide for a cancellation of the approximately \$10,000,000,000 advanced by us to nations associated with us in the common struggle. Personally, I do not believe that a cancellation of this sort will be proposed, but the debtors should be permitted to pay the creditor, not in cash, but by the sale of additional long-term bonds. This would give our friends abroad a most valuable 'breathing spell' within which to adjust themselves to the new conditions."

"Many a country may be expected to reach the point where it may prefer to sell its plants or assets in other foreign lands, or offer us a joint ownership in them, or a partnership in new enterprises at home and abroad. Just as much as European capital crossed the seas and developed the transportation systems in North and South America, in Africa, India and China, so the time has now come for United States wealth to do its share in rebuilding the world, and to open new avenues of enterprise wherever political and social conditions settle down to a fairly normal state."

PLEDGES TO LOAN BY MANY NATIONALITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—United States people of foreign birth and extraction pledged \$430,000,000 to the Victory Loan at a mass meeting, representing 29 racial groups and 42 nationalities, held at the Hippodrome by the Foreign Language division of the Liberty Loan Committee. On behalf of the government, banners commemorating the Americans of foreign birth who were lost in battle were presented to the nations with delegations present. Greetings and a pledge of unswerving loyalty were sent to President Wilson.



Strength—color—shape

THE test of a silk glove is in the washing. If your silk gloves get thin, turn yellow, stretch and become baggy, or shrink after washing, they are not all that a silk glove can be.

Made of pure "unweighted" silk, Kayser Silk Gloves will neither stretch nor shrink. Accurately shaped and carefully finished, they retain their original lustre and grace. Even after repeated washings, they still fit correctly over the back and palm and around the waist. Follow washing directions carefully.

Look for the name "Kayser" in the hem of every glove you buy. JULIUS KAYSER & Co., New York.

"Cost no more than the ordinary kind"

Kayser Silk Gloves

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SOLDIERS and civilians alike will not be easily satisfied when buying their new clothes this season. For they will want more than mere style and fit and fabric. They will demand what the war has taught to be so essential—value—and in Michaels-Stern VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES they will find it.

\$25 to \$60

Michaels-Stern
VALUE-FIRST
CLOTHES



GOVERNMENT IS READY TO SETTLE

United States Contractors Who Have War Claims Are Requested to Present Them at Once for Adjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In reply to questions put by the Treasury Department, the War Department has announced that it is now able to adjust and settle all of its war obligations with the greatest possible speed. If a contractor has agreed to terminate production as requested by the War Department, and will waive his claims to the prospective profits which he might have had if the contract had been completed, he will be paid for raw materials, for parts, and work on hand to a certain specified amount or:

(1) A remuneration or reward, consisting of interest at 6 per cent per annum on money invested in raw materials, and component parts, and 10 per cent profit on work in process.

(2) An amount necessary to reimburse the contractor for what he has to pay to subcontractors or for commitments in terminating his contracts.

Necessary amounts for the care and custody of property, facilities, machinery and other special items of expenditure considered as fair compensation in the readjusting of terminated contracts.

There is no occasion for any contractor to have any doubt about his ability to secure an adjustment on the basis outlined, the War Department states. Although several months have passed since the contractors were requested temporarily to suspend production, there are thousands of contractors who have as yet presented no statement or claim showing what they want. If there are any reasons why any contractor cannot state his full claim and the disposition which he desires to have made, with reference to every item thereof, there is no reason why he should not present as much of his claim as possible in order that the necessary investigations and negotiations can be proceeding.

The organization which is handling this matter is essentially civilian in character, and composed of men who have come into the department merely for the purpose of the war and remain in this work only at a very great personal sacrifice and at the urgent request of the department. Contractors who desire to avail themselves of the existing organization in the department for the settlement of their claims, must present them prior to May 15, 1919, as after that date the method of handling these claims will necessarily be changed through the impossibility of continuing the present personnel.

For the purpose of supervising and securing uniformity in regard to settlement of formal contracts, and for the purpose of making awards under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1919, the War Department Claims Board has been created, and this board or its members are on constant duty in Washington. From time to time this board issues detailed instructions and directions governing the methods of making settlements. These are available to any contractor at any time. Actual negotiations under these instructions and rules are, however, carried on with the contractor by the various agencies scattered throughout the country.

MARKETS BUREAU TO AID FARMERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the government's program for the extension of the foreign trade of the United States, promotion of farmers' interests has been placed in control of the Bureau of Markets, which announces that several agricultural trade commissioners as permanent representatives will be sent abroad to study the marketing of American farm products.

ARMORED TANKS OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recognition of the importance of armored tanks in modern warfare is

indicated by the peace-time organization of this army, just approved by the War Department. The United States will maintain in commission and ready for service, a minimum of 1650 tanks, 330 being of the heavy and 1320 of the light type. A third type known as the "signal tank" is provided for each company and battalion commander, 45 in all being comprised in the complete tank organization. A tank brigade, composed of one battalion of heavy tanks and two of light tanks, will be attached to each army corps. The typical heavy battalion includes 45 fighting tanks, with 24 in reserve, and the light battalion 45 fighting machines, with 27 in reserve. The American light tank, operated by two men and armed with a machine gun or rapid-firing rifle, is capable of better than 15 miles an hour under favorable conditions and can maneuver with great agility.

ORDER FOR TRANSFER OF NAVAL RESERVES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Officers with the rank of ensign of the line in the naval reserve force, whether on active or inactive duty, may be appointed for temporary service in the regular navy, under orders published yesterday by the Navy Department. These still on active duty must be recommended by their commanders or commanding officers, and those on inactive duty may apply direct to the Bureau of Navigation.

All officers will be required to pass a physical examination and must obligate themselves to serve for a period of six months after the declaration of peace. Qualified students now at officers' schools also will be accepted for such appointment or recommendation on or before their graduation. Applications from reserve officers will be received until April 19.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The commercial intelligence branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has received the following statement regarding conditions in the republic of Mexico, which it describes as from an authoritative source. The statement reads as follows: "The political situation here is still more or less the same as it has been for a long time. The existing de facto government is unable to deal with the various bands of revolutionaries, and it is powerless to control most of the country. Probably the chief drawback from which traders are suffering at present is the lack of adequate transport. The railroads are in a very bad condition owing to shortage of rolling stock and the state of the tracks. Accidents are frequent, apart from the delays and dangers caused by the activities of the rebels. Moreover, shippers are subject to systematic spoliation by the people who control the railways, which always hampers and often completely prevents trade. Without the incentive of strong financial inducement, no cars are forthcoming, and the unfortunate sufferers are charged with giving information on the subject, as this may lead to their obtaining no cars at all. Mexico, however, is a country of contradictions, and while on the one hand a perfectly truthful description of local conditions and the sufferings of the lower classes might be given which would convey the idea that trade and commerce must be paralyzed, on the other hand there are many outward signs of apparent prosperity, and merchants are very anxious to replenish their exhausted stocks, though naturally unwilling to make large purchases owing to the present instability of prices."

Another Helsingfors dispatch states that the authorities have been notified that a Bolshevik agitation has been carried on in Helsingfors for some time among military workers and railway employees, with a view to paving the way for another revolution. All sorts of advantages were offered. Money was promised Danish volunteers who arrived there if they would abandon their intention of going to Estonia and would return to their homes on errands for the Bolsheviks. A Moscow newspaper reports that the Soviet Government has instituted three camps for counter-revolutionary war prisoners—two in Courland and one in Livonia.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In reply to a question by the Hon. R. Lemieux in the House of Commons recently, the president of the Privy Council, the Hon. S. W. Rowell, stated that it was the government's intention to carry into effect the establishing of a permanent Canadian representation at Washington. The details of this have not yet been arranged and the matter is now being considered between the Canadian ministers in England and the Imperial Government. Until the necessary arrangements were made, the government proposed to continue the Canadian War Mission which was now in existence at Washington.

PETROGRAD FOOD SHORTAGE SERIOUS

Nicolai Lenine Reported to Have Admitted Failure to Receive Expected Supplies of Grain From the Peasants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, yesterday issued a report of a speech made recently by Nicolai Lenine in Petrograd, in which he admitted that the food situation in Petrograd was desperate. The report stated that only a short time ago the soviet had hoped to get a very large amount of aid from the Ukraine, and that he had implored the Ukrainian soviet immediately to send 50,000,000 pounds of wheat to avert starvation at Petrograd and Moscow, but that railway conditions had hampered transportation of these supplies, and that the communist forces in the Ukraine were too insufficiently organized to take wheat from peasants who resisted delivering it over to the communists.

Mr. Lenine said that half of the 50,000,000 pounds would help if more was impossible to get, but that even this half quantity was doubtful; that peasants were mere playthings in the hands of the enemies of the Soviet, and that these enemies were trying to starve the Soviet. Passenger traffic had to be suspended during the middle of March, on account of scarcity of rolling stock, and all trains were adapted to transportation of supplies, he stated.

Further light is thrown on Russian conditions by a Petrograd press report received at Helsingfors, which says that the suspension of railway traffic in Russia was not due to economic reasons only, but primarily to military steps, because troop transportation on a large scale was being planned for an offensive in the spring. It states that extraordinary measures were taken by the Soviet Government to increase the capacity of the present gun ammunition factories, those refusing work being threatened with loss of food and worse.

Another Helsingfors dispatch states that the authorities have been notified that a Bolshevik agitation has been carried on in Helsingfors for some time among military workers and railway employees, with a view to paving the way for another revolution. All sorts of advantages were offered. Money was promised Danish volunteers who arrived there if they would abandon their intention of going to Estonia and would return to their homes on errands for the Bolsheviks.

A Moscow newspaper reports that the Soviet Government has instituted three camps for counter-revolutionary war prisoners—two in Courland and one in Livonia.

COL. W. L. KENLY IN CHARGE OF CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The recruiting camps and offices in the United States have been placed in charge of Col. William L. Kenly, former major-general in command of the American air forces, and later reduced to his present grade and restored to the artillery service. Colonel Kenly is now making a tour of the 26 camps in this country.

ESTIMATE ON VOTING RESULTS IN MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—With chief interest centered on the proposed amendment which would permit the sale of wine and beer in Michigan, it was estimated when the polls closed on Monday that 125,000 votes had been cast in Detroit alone, while the heaviest voting in history was reported from all sections of the State. The majority of the early women voters were sisters of the various Ro-

man Catholic orders, parochial schools and hospitals.

Republicans expect to carry the State for their nominees by 150,000. The election furnished the first straw as to the tendency of the woman's vote on partisan matters. The up-state vote is counted on by the dry forces to offset the expected majority for the wine and beer amendment in Detroit. Other amendments which overshadow the candidacies in interest are a proposition for a \$50,000,000 state bond issue for improvement of highways, the proposal of the city to purchase the street car system of the Detroit United Railway Company, and a \$10,000,000 bond issue for playgrounds and parks.

GUARANTEES ON RELIGION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and its constituent bodies and other denominations have addressed to the Peace Conference a memorial urging the importance of a guarantee of religious liberty in all countries directly or indirectly affected by the decisions of the conference. The council believes that such guarantee is a fundamental feature in the program of vital democracy and essential to the peace of the world.

With this purpose in view, Dr. Sidney Gulick, representing the committee on international justice and good will, has presented to the conference a memorandum on freedom of conscience, religious toleration and liberty of missions and education.

SEASON AT THOUSAND ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—There has been quite a reduction in the steamboat excursion business between Kingston and the Thousand Islands since the war began, and it looks as if the big steamers of the Canada Steamships, Limited, will be about the only ones running in and out of here this coming season. The steamer Thousand Islander, which formerly ran between Kingston and Ogdensburg, New York, is now at Detroit, Michigan, and the steamer America, known to thousands of Americans, is likely to go to Hamilton, Ontario, to replace a vessel which was sunk. The Rideau service between Kingston and Ottawa, which drew many Americans in seasons past, has been discontinued. The taking over of all the small traffic and excursion steamers about here by the Canada Steamships, Limited, has had a bad effect on the local trade, as the former competition is completely gone. The old Folger company, which built up a thriving Thousand Island tourist and excursion trade for a quarter of a century, went out of business some years ago, and with its going the island travel began to wane.

Another Helsingfors dispatch states that the authorities have been notified that a Bolshevik agitation has been carried on in Helsingfors for some time among military workers and railway employees, with a view to paving the way for another revolution. All sorts of advantages were offered. Money was promised Danish volunteers who arrived there if they would abandon their intention of going to Estonia and would return to their homes on errands for the Bolsheviks.

A Moscow newspaper reports that the Soviet Government has instituted three camps for counter-revolutionary war prisoners—two in Courland and one in Livonia.

WIRE RATE UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A temporary injunction restraining the Attorney-General of Illinois and the State Public Utilities Commission from interfering with the imposition of the increased government telegraph rates was issued by Judge K. M. Landis in the federal court here yesterday. The new rates went into effect on April 1. Argument on the Postmaster-General's bill for a permanent injunction will be heard by Judge Landis on Monday next.

COMPROMISE OFFER REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the striking harbor unions composing the Marine Workers Affiliation have rejected the compromise offer made by the private boat owners. The strikers' chief demand is for an eight-hour day. The owners offered a 10 per cent wage increase and a 10-hour day.

MOONEY STRIKE IS NOT INDORSED

While Labor Leaders Would Favor a New Trial, the Move Is Regarded as a Revolt Against Organized Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That not a single prominent leader among the international officers of the American Federation of Labor has yet indorsed a general strike of organized Labor on July 4 in behalf of Tom Mooney has been stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a reliable authority.

While all are agreed that Mooney should have a new trial because of the alleged prejudiced evidence used against him, it was said by this authority that Labor leaders look upon the move, not as a general strike for economic purposes, but rather as a plan for a revolutionary strike against organized society.

The action of the executive board of the International Molders Union of North America at Cincinnati recently, in refusing to submit the question of a general strike to the members of the local unions, is pointed to as an evidence of the feeling on the matter among the Labor leaders.

The International Molders Union executive board was unanimous in its declaration against submitting the question, and declared, according to its official journal, "that general strikes have never been successful; that a general strike borders closely upon revolution, and, if the issue is forced to conclusions, it means either a successful revolution has taken place, or the strikers have met defeat."

It further declares "that a general strike could not be made effective, for the treasuries of all of the unions would be incapable of supporting the strikers for more than a few days." "A general strike," the board further states, "is an impossibility, because large numbers of workers would refuse to participate, and many of those who would, would remain out for a few days only."

The statement was made by Dennis Lane, international secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, that none of the international officers of his organization have indorsed the proposal of the Mooney strike.

RAILWAY WAGE AGREEMENT REACHED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wage advances to be given members of the trainmen's and engineers' brotherhoods were discussed yesterday between the Director-General, Walker D. Hines, and the chiefs of the brotherhoods, and the order probably will be issued within a few days.

The order will readjust wages so as to restore most of the differentials between various classes of employees existing before Jan. 1, 1915. These wage relationships were disrupted by the general wage increase granted last year. A few rates will be lowered, it is said, but the general level will be raised.

It was reported after the conference that the brotherhoods' applications for time-and-a-half pay for overtime had not been granted. Neither the brotherhood chiefs nor Director-General Hines would comment on this point.

LABOR COMMISSION OF WOMEN TO SAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Labor problems affecting women will be discussed by the women's industrial commission which the National War Work

Council of the Young Women's Christian Association is sending to Europe to meet Labor leaders in England, France, Italy and Belgium.

The standards which each country considers necessary for women workers will be discussed with the hope that in the end just and fair recommendations may be formulated which can be used to safeguard the interests of women in the different countries.

The commission, sailing for England tomorrow on the Nordam, consists of Miss Mary E. Dreier, of the National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Miss Nelle Swartz, of the National Consumers League; Mrs. James S. Cushman, of the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Florence Simms, chief of the association industrial department, and Miss Marie Wing and Miss Imogene Ireland of the association.

CANADA'S EUROPEAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Mr. Mark Workman, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, has returned to Montreal after a two months' trip to Great Britain and France. In an interview, Mr. Workman stated that he was impressed with the possibilities of future Canadian trade relations with Great Britain, France, and Belgium. "The signing of the peace treaty will undoubtedly stimulate business in Europe," he said, "and it is expected that Canada will be able to obtain her rightful share of this business on a competitive basis. It is pointed out that the increasing demands of British Labor, particularly in the coal mining industry, has resulted in a tremendous increase in the operating costs of the mills, and that Britain has undoubtedly lost some of her former advantage in the world's markets, for the time being. Consequently, Canada is in a much more favorable position than formerly to reach out for export trade, which is an absolute necessity today, in order to permit the Dominion to provide for her war debt."

CANADA'S COAT OF ARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A committee consisting of Sir Joseph Pope, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Thomas Mulvey, K. C., Undersecretary of State, Major-General Gwinn of the general staff, and Dr. Doughty, Dominion archivist, have been appointed by the government to take up the question of a coat of arms for the Dominion of Canada. The new coat of arms is to be representative of all the provinces in the Dominion of Canada, whereas the present one represents only the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, these four originally composing the Canadian federation. Since 1868, however, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have been added to the great federation of Canada. At the conclusion of the work of the committee, their designs will be submitted to the Royal College of Heraldry in England, where it will be registered.

ANTI-BOLSHEVISM MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As a result of Mayor Hylan's recent letter urging action against the radicals, the Board of Aldermen will receive today two proposed ordinances for the suppression of bolshevism.

RIOT ACT AGAIN READ IN LAWRENCE

Several Disturbances Occur, but No One Is Seriously Injured—Number of Arrests Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Twenty-nine arrests were made yesterday in one of the most serious riots in the history of the city, which continued for about an hour at Newbury and Common streets, in the foreign district. Rioters and police exchanged shots but as far as is known no one was injured.

Marshal Timothy J. O'Brien read the riot act for the second time since the strike of the textile workers was begun nine weeks ago. Shots were fired at the police from windows, and stones were thrown. One officer was slightly injured by a missile. Windows were broken in the Everett mill, which has been closed since the second day of the strike, and here two policemen were injured.

Early yesterday morning a bomb was thrown into the back yard of the house occupied by John McLeod at 48 Newbury Street and exploded, damaging the steps and the fence. The police believe that the bomb was meant for the house adjoining, in which live about 10 families of mill workers.

At 5 o'clock, when mill workers were on their way home, a serious riot took place on Short Street. Several shots were fired at the police but no one was hurt as far as is known. Two arrests were made.

The Italian Holy Rosary (Roman Catholic) Church and the residence of its pastor, the Rev. Father Malanise, were stoned during the disturbances. Some valuable stained glass windows in the church were damaged. Early in the strike the priest urged the Italian workmen to overthrow their strike leaders. A police guard was furnished for the priest's house last night.

REAR ADMIRAL USHER RETIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Having completed almost 48 years of service, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the third naval district, has been placed on the inactive list and retired from the navy. He will retire to his home in Potsdam, New York.

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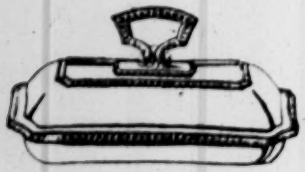
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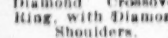
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LABOR LEADER ON WORLD REVOLUTION

Australian Socialist Sees Need for Sweeping Out the Whole Capitalist System as Only Means of Avoiding Chaos

LONDON, England.—Frank Anstey, a federal Labor member of the Australian Parliament, is spending a brief sojourn in London, his native city. At 11 years of age, as a stowaway, he traveled over the world. He has been a seaman, wharf laborer, miner, and has followed other vocations. He was vice-president of the Australian Seamen's Union for several years, and is now president of the Transport Workers Union of Australia and editor of the Labor Call of Melbourne. He entered the Victorian State Parliament in 1900, and resigned in 1910 to contest in the interests of Labor, a federal seat, Bourke, which he won and has since held.

In 1918 Mr. Anstey came to England and traveled via the United States, where he remained for a brief space. On arrival in England, the Australian Government nominated him as representative of Labor at the imperial press mission, and he toured England and allied territories. On the return of the delegates he remained in Europe, visiting Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and France.

Australian Workers Union.

The Australian Labor Party nominated Mr. Anstey and Mr. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, as its delegates to the Berne International Socialist Conference. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked Mr. Anstey to give his views of the "One Big Union" project in Australia. "In the first place," he answered, "there has always been one big union in Australia. That big union is the Australian Workers Union. The organization is peculiar to the country; it embraces not merely a vast number of crafts, but of industries also, and without it Labor organization over a vast portion of Australia would be absolutely impossible. Australia," continued Mr. Anstey, "is as large as the United States of America, with a population no larger than that of New York. Nearly half the population is contained in a few cities; the others are spread like stars in the heavens.

"Craft organization cannot possibly exist in territory where there are only one or two of one craft; therefore, you must embrace the odd members of each craft in one union. The Australian Workers Union supplies a need. This organization embraces nearly one-third of the organized workers of Australia within its ranks. They consist of shoemakers, housebuilders, timbermen, rabbit trappers, well-sinkers, fencers, roadmakers, railway builders, in short, all classes of labor outside the large centers. It is a vast brotherhood. Its membership ticket holds good in all parts of the continent. Part of its contributions go to the newspaper fund, and part to the political fund. Each member receives his weekly labor newspaper. Its funds and votes are mobilized for the conquest of political power. The Australian Workers Union is the growing labor instrument. It is daily absorbing more of the old craft unions, and the so-called 'One Big Union' idea is not a new idea, but is the organized extension of what has been casually growing for many years. Such an organization may be automatic, but not necessarily so; its foundation may be essentially local, and in so far as it is so, it is the embodiment of the Soviet idea.

Craft Unions Absorbed

"Centralized authority is a curse, whether in a government or a union, but the new unionism in Australia, which absorbs the old narrow craft unions, with their restricted activities, will give the Australian organized workers a living industrial organization within each locality. Under the old craft union system 1000 organized workers might be living in a locality without knowing each other or meeting each other, because they are divided into so many craft unions, though not one is strong enough to have a local existence. They attain only a corporate existence through the members of each craft and of each locality going into some center.

"It all amounts to this," declared Mr. Anstey, "there is only one union for working men. I favor 'One Big Union' as a medium for solidifying working-class power and securing active local industrial combination. The fact that the I. W. W. or other organizations or unions advocate 'One Big Union' is merely incidental. Western Europe goes into the melting pot, and there is, in my opinion, no power on earth that can save it. The war has gone on too long. Had it stopped at Brest-Litovsk in March, 1918, capitalism might have saved itself. Now capitalism suffers from over-indulgence. Jack London tells a story of two wolves that fought over a captured rabbit. They fought to exhaustion, and a mean, hungry, non-combatant wolf stepped in and grabbed the rabbit. Outside nations are gathering the spoils. Everybody can have them. Europe has fought to the point of economic exhaustion. It starves, and the nation not starving today will starve in a few months. The capitalists wish to preserve their perquisites. The workers want the promised paradise. At a time when the debt is heaviest, and the burden of crippled workers the greatest, the workers are asking for a larger share of the wealth they produce at the very time when the drain upon it for pensions, debts, interest, and armies, is the heaviest.

No Preparedness for Peace

"It cannot be done. Either the workers must go back to the pit, work harder, produce more, get less, and

permit the surplus to meet the debts, or the bondholders must be sacrificed. The workers cannot get a better world, and the bondholders' thirst for flesh, at one and the same time. Therefore, every demand of the worker hastens the catastrophe, and the struggle impedes production, and chaos is inevitable. There has been no preparedness for peace, and now the penalty must be paid. If nations refuse to develop a social conscience, then that which might have been secured by an intelligently thought-out plan, must involve chaos, as much on the field of economics as on the field of war, and that new world must evolve out of anarchy, misery, and bitter experience. I don't think there is such a thing as organized Bolshevism activity. There is unorganized massed dissatisfaction with the political who have promised so much and realized nothing. That dissatisfaction is as much with the orthodox labor leaders as with the Tories. They are all one branch—policy-less and, in a great crisis, a flood; direct action is imperative. Everywhere it is an unrelenting boil-up. We are on the verge of the unknown. The leaders of tomorrow will come from no man can say where—but the so-called leaders of today will be buried. Australia I have not seen for 12 months. It is bound to catch the ripples of European action, but it is far off, and has immense food supplies. It is bound, however, to feel every financial and economic crisis in Europe. Russia yesterday, Germany today, France tomorrow, and England after. Then Australia. They will all be caught in the whirlpool, and out of it will come a triumphant reaction—a working class driven back into degradation and despair, or else a revolution that sweeps out the capitalist system, root and branch."

FORCE IN LABOR MATTERS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., of Ottawa, former Minister of Labor for the Dominion, addressed a great mass meeting of workers in the Monument National on "Industry and Humanity." He argued for peaceful settlement of all labor disputes, and the abolition of the use of force, not only in national but in labor difficulties. His remedy was conference, with free publicity and a settling together of what he declared were the four elements interested in industry—capital, management, labor, and the community. As a proof of the failure of the plan of force, he quoted Germany, which after all her preparation for a conquest of other nations by force, today found herself on the international scrap heap. She had gained nothing by force.

"If the men of the world have given their lives in order to overthrow might," said Mr. King, "that we at home might be safe, then I beg of what he have laid upon us a great obligation. We can no longer afford in our social relations to please our own selfish instincts in the shops, in the field, or on the seas, but we must think of service and we must look to truth, right, and justice as the basis of the readjustment of our social life."

When the world secured unflinching and honest service on the part of Capital and Labor and all classes in the community, unrest would disappear. While he held that wages were necessary in industry, he felt confident that the time was approaching when the worker would be given a greater share of the profits which accrued from his toil and the goods which he turned out by the effort. Labor felt that the time had come when Capital got a sufficient return from its effort to provide the workers with comfort and protection. These things he declared would come in the natural order of things.

LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Sir William Staver, K. B. E., of Montreal, has just returned home after a lengthy absence in London, where he served as director of finances and accounting officer to the Treasury in the British Ministry of Information. In discussing the labor upheaval and business outlook in the United Kingdom, Sir William, who is a well-known Canadian banker, stated that the situation should not be looked upon as alarming, and insisted that matters would right themselves eventually. "These labor troubles in Great Britain," Sir William said, "simply mark the reaction of the tensions through which Christendom has passed. They are symptomatic of an industrial awakening and rebirth. Rather than deplore them we should congratulate ourselves upon the virility which they indicate. Men are not going to stop working, but the wage-earners throughout the world have discovered their power and have determined upon receiving a larger share of the wealth they produce."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to the Canadian Labor Gazette of March during February unemployment was reported in practically all the cities and towns in the Dominion, with the exception of Halifax. In the coal mining industry there was unemployment in all the coal fields, but in the lumber industry the employment was good during the first part of the month. In side employment there was an increase of nearly 5 per cent in the number of employees, and of about 13 per cent in the wages paid in comparison with January, last; but in comparison with February, 1918, there was a decrease. The time loss on account of industrial disputes during February was less than during either January, 1919, or February, 1918. There were in existence during the month 16 strikes involving 1533 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 12,385 working days.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PEACE CONGRESS

Government Proposal Received Welcome as Innovation, Although It Resembled Conferences Held During War

By The Christian Science Monitor special Labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Almost without exception the London press was loud in praise when the government announced its intention to summon a conference of representatives of Labor and Capital to consider in all its details the vexed problem of industrial unrest, the reasons which lead masses of workpeople to withdraw their labor from the field, factories, and mines, and to propose the most effective means of avoiding open rupture between employers and their workpeople.

General Optimism

The general impression created almost compelled the belief that if a crowd of people representing all phases of industrial activity, both employers and Labor, can be brought together under one roof and given an opportunity for free and candid discussion, the labor difficulties will disappear like stars in the dewy morn. From the attention which the matter received, it would appear as if the proposal were an innovation evolved by some fertile government department, whereas in fact the conference differed very little from dozens of other conferences held under the auspices of various government departments during the war.

True, the conference was more comprehensive and representative than any former gathering, but that only detracted from its usefulness in maintaining industrial peace. The government is sympathetic to the claims of Labor and means well. It is naturally anxious concerning the developments taking place in the ranks of organized Labor, and is desirous of creating machinery that will encourage and facilitate negotiation between the contending parties, but unless it clearly recognizes that the underlying cause of industrial unrest is due to a natural and healthy desire on the part of large masses of the community to live cleaner lives, then all its efforts will be unavailing.

The facts have got to be faced, and no useful purpose is served by following the practice of a section of the press who rather consolation from the cheerful belief that the unrest is confined to a very small but active minority actuated by political motives. This is simply not true. Discontent with their economic and social conditions is rapidly manifesting itself among the whole of the industrial classes, the majority of whom, however, desire to proceed on quiet, peaceful, constitutional lines, both in the industrial and political fields.

Direct Action Policy

Much of their success has been due to the policy of both employers and government departments who have unwittingly contributed to the "direct action" policy. It has frequently happened that when negotiations conducted by responsible union leaders have failed to obtain redress, satisfaction has been obtained within a few days by the men ceasing work or threatening to do so. The demands were either fair or unfair; what was considered unfair in negotiation could not become fair within the course of a few days in consequence of a strike.

There are fundamental differences in the outlook of both Capital and Labor. Their economic interests in many particulars are diametrically opposed to each other. It is idle to deny this if we want to get at the rock bottom of the movements which threaten to disturb the existing order of society.

The composition of the conference included representatives of the various councils set up under the Whitley scheme, National Alliance of Employers and Employed, Federation of Brit-

ish Industries, Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, together with employers, federations, and trade unions. With the best intention in the world, it is difficult to see how such a gathering can influence or modify the program of any of the most powerful trade unions.

Powers of the Congress

In what way could such a conference affect the program of a trade union—say, for instance, the miners in their demand for the nationalization of mines, which demand, incidentally, has the support of organized Labor throughout the country. But even if this support were withheld, trade unions have invariably shown a strong disinclination to concern themselves with the affairs of any other section of organized workers proceeding on constitutional lines.

The Trade Union Congress is the most representative gathering of Labor in the British Isles, and times out of number even this body has failed to bring a recalcitrant union into line with the congress policy. The most that happened was that the offending union seceded from Congress for a few years.

The one redeeming and serviceable feature of the conference was to be found in the opportunity which it gave the government of ascertaining the attitude of organized Labor as a whole toward any particular demands submitted on behalf of a section of the community; and whether organized Labor supported a body which by virtue of its power and pivotal position in industry was attempting to enforce demands that may seriously jeopardize the position of other industries.

WORKERS AND LABOR UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"The real cause of labor unrest at present is the desire of the workers to secure a share in the profits derived through their efforts, and this can be brought about only by joint control," said Mr. Francis Hankin, honorary secretary of the Canadian National Reconstruction Groups, in an address at McGill University. "During the war," Mr. Hankin continued, "restrictions were placed on industrial progress, and Labor was called upon to give up many of its customs and rights. Patriotic and legal restrictions were imposed; there was control of industry, of speech and of the press, which naturally confined the liberty of the worker at a time which, although the best for obtaining its ideal, might have jeopardized the whole system of democracy. Labor sacrificed its strength to help to win the war, and did this at a time when the power of the employer was remarkably strong through coalition, and when the latter was benefiting financially. At present Labor feels that all restrictions should be removed. Organization is growing stronger and Labor is advancing specific claims for improvement in its conditions, the fundamental demand being joint control of industry." Mr. Hankin maintained that increased productivity could be brought about by the cooperation of the worker and by giving him an interest which he lacked at present.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Representatives of the Nova Scotia branch of the United Mine Workers of America are urging upon the Provincial Government the enactment of legislation establishing an eight-hour day in the Province. An eight-hour day is already in effect in the coal mines, but by agreement only. Silby Barrett, president, Robert Baxter, vice-president, and J. B. McLachlan, secretary-treasurer, have had several interviews with the ministers in regard to the proposal but a governmental decision has been delayed. The miners' representatives are also asking the government to take steps to prevent the closing down of the coal mine operated by the receiver of the Inverness Railway & Coal Company in Inverness County, which employs some 700 miners. A further request made by the mine men is that the government compel the payment of \$3000 of arrears of wages which are due miners formerly employed in the Fenwick mine, a small Cumberland County colliery which suspended operations some time ago.

COCKATOO ISLAND DISPUTE SETTLED

Trouble in New South Wales Shipbuilding Yard Over Employees' "Slowing Down" Tactics Ends in New Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The determined attitude of Mr. Poynton, acting Minister for the Navy, has ended the industrial trouble in the Cockatoo Island dockyard, where shipbuilding had been suspended owing to the slowing down tactics of the boiler-makers and riveters. Work has been begun again on the conditions laid down by the Minister.

One week before the resumption of work, the trouble at the dockyard came to a head. Mr. King Salter, manager of the Shipbuilding Yards, received instructions from Mr. W. A. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, to discharge the dockyard employees, as a fair day's work was not being performed. This decision affected 500 men.

The following statement in explanation of the position was made by Mr. King Salter:

"Some time ago the Boilermakers Society, a federal body, signed an agreement with the Commonwealth Government with respect to shipbuilding. This agreement embodied provisions for (1) continuity of work, the men not to cease work; and honest service; (2) piecework at rates agreed upon between the union and the government; (3) dilution; that is, if the work became so heavy that more men were needed, unskilled labor could be added to cope with the increased output. All the unions, except the amalgamated engineers, signed an agreement which was for the duration of the war and 12 months thereafter.

"Owing to the exceedingly low output, to which the riveters' attention was repeatedly directed, most of the riveting squads did not earn even the equivalent of the daily rate of pay. To insure more rapid output, it had been necessary to employ a number of men on overtime, and on shifts, so as to keep the shift men supplied with materials. Since last November the union had refused to work overtime or shifts. This constituted a breach of the agreement. The riveters' output decreased to as low as 75 rivets a day a man. This was a reduction from 255. This slow rate could not be tolerated, seeing that fellow workers at Walsh Island and Williamstown were doing from 200 to 300 three-quarter-inch rivets, and from 200 to 250 seven-eighth-inch rivets a day."

Continuing his statement, Mr. King Salter said that when he put these facts and figures before a meeting of union delegates and asked them if they had repudiated the agreement, they replied that they had done so, the powers of the War Precautions Act having now ceased. Riveters' representatives were then told that unless the "go-slow" policy was dropped, drastic action would be taken by the acting Minister for the Navy. This warning had resulted in an average increase of only two and a half rivets a day.

Following a week's cessation of work, members of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders Society decided to return to work on the government's terms, and signed an agreement. This decision was made at a secret ballot

of the members. The whole of the dismissed men will be reinstated, but Mr. King Salter has stated that if the future output is not up to the standard, dismissals will again result. The following terms of reemployment apply to boiler-makers, ironworkers, assistants, crane drivers, and rivet boys:

1. That the boiler-makers shall resume work under the old conditions, and that there shall be no restriction of output.
2. Piecework to be done as required.
3. Extra shifts to be worked when required.
4. Overtime to be worked if required.
5. The society shall depute delegates to meet the dockyard authorities to settle piecework rates where existing rates do not apply.
6. Continuity of service.
7. That the shipbuilding agreement be signed.

ENGINEERS ASK CLASSIFICATION

Railroad Employees Want Same Pay for Same Class of Work on Lines of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A hearing was given recently by the board of wages and working conditions of the United States Railroad Administration, on the wages of employees in the engineering department. The American Association of Engineers presented resolutions and a schedule of salaries adopted by a conference in Chicago. The clause against overtime, "no pay for overtime," was the subject of a good deal of questioning on the part of the several members of the board, but the testimony of all witnesses, whether called by the American Association of Engineers or not, was against overtime for engineers, says C. E. Drayer, secretary of the American association.

The association, in a memorandum to the board, requesting classification and standardization, said: "We find from 1200 questionnaires sent out to and received from 60 different roads, that men doing precisely the same kind of work are being paid salaries differing by large percentage." What the association desires is "the placing of positions into classification according to the character of duties and according to responsibility and division of work, and that positions of the same kind, made distinctive according to duties and responsibilities, shall carry the same rate of pay."

BREAK WITH ORGANIZED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The British Campaigners Association of this city has broken off all relations with organized Labor until the local Trades and Labor Council disclaims association with the British Columbia Federation of Labor. The reason for this course is the outcropping of Bolshevism at the recent convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor held at Calgary, Alberta, when a resolution of sympathy with Russia's Soviet Government was passed. This action is described by the campaigners as "haunting disloyalty and treason before the public by claiming allegiance to Bolshevist propaganda and sending greetings to enemy aliens." The latter allusion is to a message that was sent to the Spartacists of Germany.

FITTING MEN TO SPECIFIC POSITIONS

Y. M. C. A. War Work Council Cooperating With the United States Employment Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In an effort to find the right places for applicants, instead of merely a job for every man, the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council is cooperating with the United States Employment Service in its plan to install a department of occupational direction in the great educational project outlined by General Pershing for the American expeditionary forces in France, according to a recent statement issued by the council.

Arthur H. Chamberlain, of San Francisco, California, executive secretary of the California council and editor of The Sierra News, accompanied by four experts, has sailed for France to head the administration group.

"Fitting specific men for the specific jobs," said Mr. Chamberlain, "is the particular objective of the 'Y' program of cooperation with employment agencies. Indirectly we work for the benefit of the employer as well, since we aim to produce men who can earn their way from the start."

"I know that selected men can increase their capacity enormously through occupational direction."

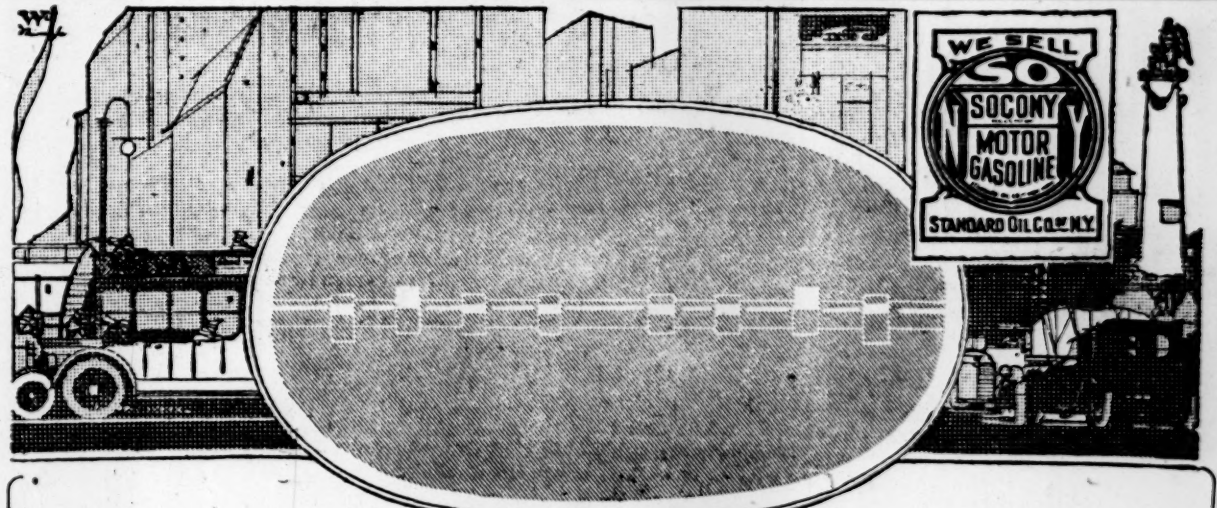
A system of general lectures followed by conferences with selected men, special lectures and classroom work constitute the basis of the Y. M. C. A. program as outlined by Mr. Chamberlain.

CANADIAN LABOR AND MEDICAL DOMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the course of an interview Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress in Canada has put forward the attitude of trades unions in respect to the proposed federal department of health. It is suggested that the department should consist of several branches under expert heads pertaining to public health and especially to the health of the worker. That the department should be dominated by medical men is strongly opposed by organized labor. The Labor Party which claims credit for the idea of a health department proposes the coordination of statistical and research work on various social problems. The department, Mr. Moore thought, should be headed by a minister with portfolio.

Speaking of the appointment of medical men as heads of the various branches, he said: "The danger exists that their administration would narrow down to the sphere in which their minds have been centered and trained. We feel that the objects and ideas of such a department are too broad for control to be given into the hands of any particular profession. In the child welfare branch, for instance, what better head could be chosen than Mrs. Rose Henderson of Montreal, Canada, whose experience and sympathy have been of benefit to the country for several years? The same applies to the other departments, such as town planning."



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POLARINE

SCHLESWIG'S CASE AT PARIS EXPLAINED

Danish Consul Shows German Injustice in Acquiring Territory and Unscrupulous Methods in Germanizing It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The injustice which marked the acquisition of North Schleswig by Prussia through the astuteness of Prince Bismarck, and the abolition of the Danish language in schools, churches, and courts, as well as other oppressive methods designed to Germanize the territory, is described by C. J. Hedemann, consul of Denmark at Honolulu, Hawaii, who points out that any decision regarding the revision of the territory to Denmark should rest, according to the treaty of Prague, with the population of North Schleswig itself, and not with the Danish Government. Hence the latter's silence during the discussion of the question in the past months.

On broad and general lines, "The problem of Schleswig" is extremely simple, says Mr. Hedemann, but nevertheless not often properly understood. About 11½ years ago, representatives of the Danish King, and the then newly formed German Empire of Charles, determined that the River Eider should in the future form the boundary between their realms. As the time went on, the powerful German Empire across this river became more and more of a menace to the Danes, and as the river was not of sufficient protection, the Danish Queen Tyra built, toward the end of the Ninth Century, a large rampart, or wall, called Dannevirke, located a little north of the river. During the following period of over 830 years, many battles were fought at the old rampart, Dannevirke.

Then came a long period of unrest and repeated actual warfare for the possession of Schleswig, and a sentiment developed gradually in Germany and Holstein with the aim of separating Schleswig from its ancient connection with Denmark and have it incorporated with Germany.

However, with the cooperation of the Great Powers, a treaty was ratified in London in 1852 by which it was stipulated, that in case the ruling line of the Oldenburg House became extinct, the entire kingdom, should fall to Prince Christian of Glücksburg, near Flensburg, a Schleswiger. Among the nations who signed this treaty were France, England, Prussia, and Austria, thereby "guaranteeing" the integrity of Denmark and its relations to Schleswig and Holstein. In 1863 Prince Christian of Glücksburg ascended the Danish throne as Christian IX. Immediately thereafter Count Bismarck found for Prussia a pretext to dispute his succession.

Compelled to Cede Schleswig

Prussia, assisted by Austria, attacked Denmark February, 1864. The allied army drove the small Danish army back until King Christian finally had to conclude a peace to save his kingdom. By this peace Denmark was forced to cede to Germany and Austria not only the two duchies, Holstein and Lauenburg, but also the ancient Danish crown land Schleswig. Austria was honest enough to demand that Schleswig and Holstein should be turned over to the royal house of Augustenburg, the cause for which she had fought. Bismarck referred this question to the decision of the Prussian crown lawyers, who gave the verdict in 1865, that the King Christian IX of Denmark was the sole and rightful heir to the conquered provinces. Bismarck, however, decided that the ownership would now fall to Prussia. This amazing conclusion to an unjust war created the greatest indignation in Denmark, a feeling which has never changed. A short war broke out between Prussia and Austria, and a peace treaty was then concluded in 1866 in Prague. This treaty contained the famous Article V, inserted through the influence of Napoleon III, stipulating that the northern part of Schleswig should be returned to Denmark if the population by an unhampered plebiscite expressed themselves in favor thereof. This provision was confirmed by a solemn oath by King William I of Prussia, but was never allowed by Prussia to be carried out.

Treaty Obligations Ignored

In 1878 Prussia and Austria, led by Bismarck, jointly canceled this Article V, giving no reason for this unjust action. This treachery was unbelievable to the people of South Jutland, as it was contradictory to the solemn treaty obligations, and it created consternation and indignation in all Europe, but none of the great powers who had made themselves parties to the Treaty of London came to the rescue, as Germany perhaps then was too powerful after the victory over the French in 1870.

By a proclamation the King of Prussia had bound himself to respect the Danish "characteristics." This was not respected. It is not practicable in this article to relate what the Danish population in North Schleswig has suffered under the systematic and relentless Germanization of the people. It may be briefly noted that the Danish language was abolished in schools, churches, and courts, and the German language forced on the people who did not understand it. About fifty to sixty thousand people were expelled forcibly. The Danish farmers were injured where possible, their properties bought with German public funds, and resold to German farmers and their laborers were often expelled and their properties confiscated. Meetings were not allowed except under great restrictions and supervision of German officials. Public offices were given to Germans. The Danish Press in North Schleswig suffered especially, and the editors were imprisoned, and

pecuniary sentences inflicted on the slightest pretext.

In spite of all this persecution and oppression for 54 years, the faithful Danish population in North Schleswig has never lost its national sympathies for Denmark or their pure Danish language, except to a small extent in the southern districts and in the seaports of Flensburg and Schleswig on the Baltic, where the population has been in closer commercial relations with Germany. The majority of writers today support the opinion of the Danish people and government, that the people living in North Schleswig must themselves declare to whom they want to belong. Denmark has no desire to rule over the unwilling and troublesome elements in the southern districts of Schleswig.

Petition to Government

The "Association of Voters" of North Schleswig passed a resolution in November and presented it in the form of a petition to the Danish Government, through the representative for Schleswig to the German Reichstag, asking that Denmark take the necessary steps with the allied governments to secure for the population of North Schleswig their right to national self-determination by popular vote, and that the prospective boundary line be drawn from a point just north of Flensburg to the west coast as shown on the sketch. This northern part of Schleswig is about 1900 square miles and is inhabited by a population of about 175,000, of which, perhaps, 170,000 have preserved their Danish language, nationality, feeling and culture during 54 years of oppression. The Danish Government expressed its heartfelt sympathy, but could not let it be publicly known before this official expression of the people in North Schleswig had been received, that the Danish Rigsdag on Oct. 23, had already, through the government, addressed the representatives of the warring governments, stating that Denmark is hopeful for a fair adjustment in Schleswig by the people's right of self-determination in such a manner as will not endanger future peaceful relations with the neighbors on both sides, and will take steps to bring this resolution to the attention of the world's peace commission.

The treaty of Prague gave no claims to Denmark directly. The Paragraph V contained the concession of popular vote on nationality to the people of North Schleswig only, and for this reason Denmark has always been prevented from protesting against the unjust non-fulfillment of this fifth paragraph, while the North Schleswigers never ceased to demand their right restored.

JAPAN'S SHARE IN MANCHURIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. W. J. Ross sends from Shanghai a further installment of his report to the Department of Trade and Commerce on conditions in China. Dealing with the Southern Manchurian Railway, he characterizes it as one of the valuable assets acquired by the Japanese within the leased territory, and the greatest factor in the development and prosperity of the Port of Dairen. This railway was originally built by the Chinese Eastern Railway Company (Russian and Chinese) during 1900 and 1901, to form an arm of the great trans-Siberian route from Europe to the Far East. The company was organized in 1906, under the auspices of the Imperial Japanese Government, with an authorized capital of 200,000,000 yen (\$200,000,000) divided into 1,000,000 shares of 200 yen each, half of which are owned by the Japanese Government. The line is 684 miles in length. The railway company has established 11 nursery farms at different points along the line for the experimental growing of grain, vegetables, flowering plants, afforestation, and so forth. All such enterprises must eventually be of much assistance to the Manchurian farmer, and gradually induce him to adopt other methods than the primitive ones now in vogue, while they must generally tend to improve his condition.

Japan enjoys certain special privileges in the markets of Manchuria and probably 80 per cent of the total trade of the territory passes through Japanese hands. Their shippers obtain reduced rates on railway and steamship lines. These, while applying to all shippers alike can only be taken advantage of by the Japanese, who controlling as they do, the railway, postal, telegraphic and banking facilities of the country are thus placed in a much more advantageous position than the merchants of other nationalities. Under certain treaty agreements with China all goods entering Manchuria by way of Antung, the border town between the latter and the Japanese possession of Korea, are favored by a reduction of one-third in the regular customs duty. This reduction applies to the goods of all countries, but Japan is again the only one that is in a position to take advantage of the privilege. British and American goods for consumption in China are received almost entirely at Shanghai and Tientsin, from which ports they enter Manchuria either by way of Dairen, Newchwang or Mukden.

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Schleswig

Map shows original boundary between Germany and Denmark at River Eider; farther north, the old rampart built by Danes in Ninth Century; and, farther north still, the line which has been proposed for new boundary which would allow North Schleswig to revert to Denmark

FISCAL DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

France Since Outbreak of War
Voted Over 181,000,000,000
Francs Credit—Her Assets
Are 159,000,000,000 Francs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The great financial debate which began recently in the French Parliament immediately assumed the serious tone which this subject calls forth. At the first sitting there were three speakers: Messrs. Raoul Péret, president of the budget commission; Vincent Auriol, and André Lefèvre. Mr. Péret, who spoke first at the urgent request of his colleagues, made a very careful examination of the situation, his speech being very well received, and he set forth the financial situation lucidly and firmly from all points of view. From Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 30, 1918, the Chamber and Senate, he said, had voted 162,000,000,000 francs credit. For the first three months of 1919 they had voted 8,900,000,000 francs for military credit and exceptional civil expenses, plus 2,700,000,000 for the twelfth part of yearly expenses. To this they had to add 2,000,000,000 for the exchange of bonds in the liberated regions; 2,500,000,000 for the exchange of marks in Alsace-Lorraine; 1,400,000,000 for indemnities to the families of soldiers who had fallen in the war; 1,500,000,000 for general indemnities; and 4,000,000,000 for the demobilization gratuity. This amounted to a total of 181,200,000,000 francs.

France's Resources

Mr. Péret then turned to the country's resources for meeting these payments. The loans up to Jan. 31, 1919, he said, amounted to 128,000,000,000. These would be further augmented before the end of March by another 8,000,000,000. Taxes and other sources of income up to Dec. 31, 1918, brought in 9,500,000,000; in 1917 5,500,000,000; in 1918, 6,000,000,000, and during the first three months of 1919, 1,500,000,000, making a total of 159,750,000,000. The president of the budget commission then asked the Chamber how the government intended to deal with this situation. He did not consider that another loan would have any success at the present moment, especially at

ter the declarations of the Minister of Finance with regard to a tax on capital.

"We must turn frankly toward a financial League of Nations," said Mr. Péret. "It is an imperative necessity for all the Allies. It is impossible for each country to face its financial difficulties alone. How can Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, the new small states—the Polish, the Jugo-Slav, and Tzecho-Slovak republics—find the necessary resources to set themselves up without appealing to the universal solidarity?" Mr. Péret therefore considers that it is an absolute necessity to contract an "Allies Loan."

An Allies Loan

The question, he continued, was whether this should take the form of a French loan, each ally placing a part in his own country, or whether it should rather be a loan bearing the signature of all the nations of the entente, and which would surely be a great success. If France had not stopped the march of the invader, he asked, what would have become of the other countries? France had a right to speak with authority.

Up to this point the Chamber had listened to Mr. Péret in silence. But as he reached the most delicate point of his speech the president of the budget commission began to warm up to his subject. He condemned the waste incurred by certain military authorities, the taxes like those on war profits and on luxuries which had not brought in what was expected of them. "Tomorrow," he said, "we must find a certain number of milliards. Is it surprising that taxation will be necessary?" The Minister of Finance spoke on the budget commission of a tax which he thought of proposing on capital. "German capital," interrupted Commandant Josse.

"Wait!" replied Mr. Péret. "Do you imagine that I would not speak of Germany in this debate?"

Referring to this tax on capital, Mr. Péret said: "This tax will not be

warmly welcomed. If it is desired that France should resuscitate, the capital of those who possess the land must be left intact so that they may buy materials and pay for manual labor. A 20 per cent tax frightened every one, as it looked like confiscation. And besides the majority of the country thinks that, before touching French capital, German capital should first be dealt with." This statement was received with great applause by all the Chamber, with the exception of a few Socialists.

Continuing, Mr. Péret said: "German capital is intact; French capital is no longer so. We are unanimous in saying that Germany must make amends. 'Germany first!' cried Mr. Barthe, Socialist deputy of the Herault.

German Economic Superiority

"Germany economically," Mr. Péret continued, "is in an undeniable state of superiority. Nothing has been destroyed there, and the demobilized German soldier finds a place in the workshop or factory which in his country are intact. Their economic activity has never abated."

Mr. Péret then drew a picture of the destruction which has been perpetrated in the northern and eastern provinces by the vandals. Everywhere there was ruin, he said, factories bombarded and destroyed, machinery stolen, 600,000 hectares of forest devastated, and private houses burnt.

"How could anyone speak of France having become richer?" he asked. "It is not possible to say such things in face of all the ruin that I have seen! Is all this nothing?" To speak of the augmentation of wealth in France at the very moment when the Peace Conference was sitting seemed to the president of the budget commission singularly imprudent. He concluded by saying that France had undergone the hardest trials. She had come out of them with an incomparable moral prestige, but she had also come out of them wounded and impoverished, and many years would elapse before she could recuperate.

Germany had suffered also, but had no right to ask for their pity because the abominable act she committed was without motive and without excuse. Germany had preserved all her means of production. "This matter," he added, "must be decided quickly; this is the most earnest desire of the Nation."

Mr. Vincent Auriol, Socialist deputy, who spoke next, agreed with Mr. Péret as far as expenses and resources were concerned. Mr. Auriol, on the other hand, thinks it folly to believe that Germany can make up the difference in the budget. Mr. Auriol is an advocate of the taxing of capital, but he does not believe that this plan will be carried out.

It was then Mr. André Lefèvre's turn to speak, and he proved that he was still the powerful orator of yore. He declared, like Mr. Raoul Péret, that Germany must pay, but he also considered that France would be obliged to create new taxes, as England and Italy have done. "In order not to impose new taxes," said the deputy of the Bouches du Rhone, "one has lived on the formula: 'Germany will pay.' But our enemies will never be able to pay all our debts, and we must put our financial system on a safe footing ourselves."

Finally, Mr. André Lefèvre announced that he was a strong adherent of a financial League of Nations.

The debate was then adjourned.

INCOME TAX REQUIRED FIRST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Officials at the local customhouse, on instructions from Washington, are now requiring foreigners to pay their income taxes before returning to their home countries with their savings. It is estimated, however, that thousands left the country without paying this tax before the order went into effect.

PROBLEMS WHICH FACE THE TZECHS

New Republic Must Cope With Unemployment Following Demobilization, Currency Question and Food Distribution

By The Christian Science Monitor special Tzecho correspondent

LONDON, England—Among the smaller peoples who by their heroic efforts have contributed toward the allied victory, the Tzecho-Slovaks are surely not the least. Without waiting for any pledges, without regard as to which side would be victorious, from the beginning they have staked their all on the Allies' victory and have contributed to hasten it with every means in their power. Despite all adverse circumstances and although at first completely at the mercy of their enemies of Vienna and Budapest and ruthlessly persecuted by them, they nevertheless succeeded in organizing themselves against Austria and have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about her final doom.

The attitude of the Tzech leaders in Austria has been firm and resolute throughout the war, and has manifested the wonderful unanimity of the Tzecho-Slovak people in their desire to liberate themselves from the Austrian yoke. Tzecho-Slovak soldiers conscripted in the Austrian Army voluntarily surrendered to the Allies en masse, and at once organized themselves into units fighting on the side of the Allies. Thus a Tzecho-Slovak army has sprung up in France, Italy, and Russia. In Russia alone there are still over 100,000 Tzecho-Slovak soldiers defending allied interests in Siberia, having already won for themselves the fame and admiration of the whole world.

Breaking Up Austria

The importance of the break-up of Austria-Hungary, due chiefly to the political and military efforts of the Tzecho-Slovaks, cannot be sufficiently emphasized. It should be remembered that it was the aim of Germany to build a huge empire extending from Hamburg to Baghdad, in which Austria would have played the part of Germany's vanguard. The 30,000,000 Slavs and Latins who inhabited the former Hapsburg Empire would have been left completely at the mercy of the 20,000,000 Germans and Magyars, who would have exploited them in a far more ruthless manner even than formerly. In fact, the 70,000,000 Germans of Germany and Austria would have directly or indirectly controlled some 200,000,000 non-German people of Central Europe and the Near East, and would have become a menace to the whole world. These were the ideals openly preached by the Pan-German writers, illustrating so vividly the German belief of racial superiority and the conviction that Might is Right.

It would be wrong to think, however, that with the downfall of the Kaiser German militarism and imperialism is past. German mentality remains the same and Germans will not fail to seize the first favorable opportunity for striking another blow for world domination. If they did not reach Baghdad they will attempt to reach Vladivostok, and, in the present state of chaos in Russia and the indecision of the allied governments toward the Russian question, it would not be at all surprising if they succeeded in their schemes.

The question of organizing the Slav nations of Central Europe on a firm basis as a sort of belt round Germany is, therefore, a question of primary importance for the Allies. That all these new nations are in urgent need of allied support, there is no doubt.

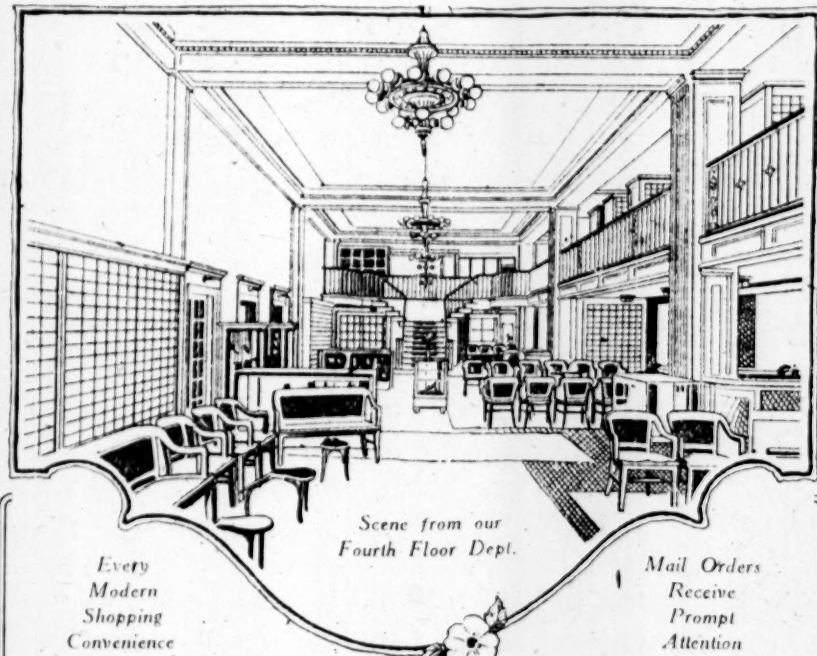
Bohemia especially is in an unfortunate position in this respect, since she is surrounded by Germans and situated right in the center of Europe, practically cut off from the rest of the civilized world. The whole Tzecho-Slovak territory has been literally plundered by the Austrians. There is a general lack of food, especially in the towns, where milk and fats are unobtainable. There is no soap, no paper, no rubber, no brass, there is no leather for boots, nor wool or cotton for the manufacture of cloth or linen. Worst of all, the Austrians just before the armistice removed almost all the rolling stock, and deficient transport service means lack of coal in towns and factories.

In addition to all these difficulties which the Tzecho-Slovak Government has to cope with, there is the problem of unemployment resulting from demobilization, and the problem of food distribution which is complicated by the problem of currency. The currency of Bohemia, at the time of writing, is still Austrian. There is no gold or silver in circulation, only paper money even for such small amounts as 1 krone, and iron money for even smaller amounts. The price of food is enormous, and very often peasants refuse to sell provisions for money, asking for cloth, linen, etc., instead. Furniture, boots, cloth and linen have risen as much as 10 times in price, while wages have hardly increased at all, except in the case of certain workers. The middle classes, such as small tradesmen and officials, are suffering most of all. The present rate of exchange is about 50 kronen for £1, as against 24 kronen before the war. And all this misery is prevailing in a country which before the war was one of the richest industrial and agricultural countries in the world.

Must Be Aided

The question arises whether it is right that a people who have rendered such signal service to the allied cause as the Tzecho-Slovaks, and have suffered so much for the sake of their loyalty toward the Allies, should suffer from the consequences of the war in the same way as the Germans who were guilty of provoking the world war. It is obvious that it is the moral duty, as well as the interest of the Allies, to assist Bohemia now that she is in need of help, unless they wish to endanger their own freedom and safety. Realizing this, prominent English politicians have just formed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Samuel Hoare, M. P., which will cooperate with the Allied Relief Committee in the United States. There is not much needed in Bohemia which the Tzecho-Slovaks would be unable to repay in a short time. Once the currency problem is solved with the financial aid of the Allies, once the question of transport facilities and communication with the Allies by means of international railways and waterways is settled, and once the Tzechs are able to obtain raw materials from abroad, they will very soon be able to reestablish their industries and export goods on a large scale, thereby repaying all that may now be sent to them.

The Government of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is probably the most stable government in Europe, since it represents all parties. But, even with all their pro-Ally enthusiasm and patriotism and sense of order and discipline, the Tzecho-Slovaks cannot be expected to remain immune to the dangers of anarchy, if their country is allowed to drift into starvation and economic ruin. It is for all these reasons that the allied public should realize the importance of immediate and effective assistance to the Tzecho-Slovaks in the provision of the most necessary supplies to prevent actual starvation and to improve conditions generally.



Springtime

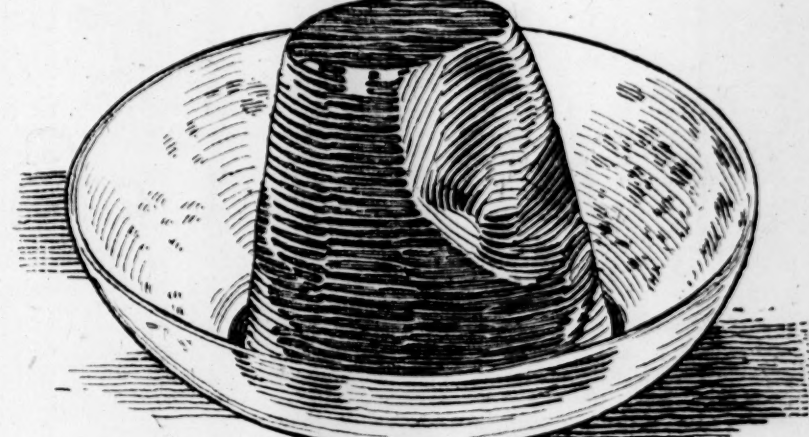
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ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD PEACE

Plan of a Practical Organization of Peace With Machinery Is Submitted, Including Central Controlling Council of League

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 7.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—As has already been said, the article on "The Practical Organization of Peace," occupying the first place in the current number of The Round Table, is of paramount importance. Three different questions are put, and partially answered, in the course of this discussion. The first is, What was wanting in the conduct of the foreign affairs of all countries before the outbreak of war in 1914? The second, What practical remedies can be supplied at present? The third, What is the far distant goal to be kept in view by the framers of a League of Nations? It is the middle question of these three that is most fully investigated; the consideration of the other two gives bearings, as it were, that serve to indicate the way in which the middle question is to be solved.

Specialization of Foreign Affairs

At the root of most of the past blunders in diplomacy between the Franco-German war and the world-wide conflict which is just over, the writer finds "the present absurd specialization of foreign affairs." He considers that the diplomatic machinery of the great powers dates back to the sixteenth century, when new developments in international relations followed upon the Reformation. This machinery had, indeed, been regulated and endowed with a sort of red-tape recognition by the Congress of Vienna. Moreover, it had subsequently been considerably modified by the development of the telegraph and by the general improvement of government services. But in its essence it was the product of a much earlier stage of development in the official intercourse between countries, when international relations were few and haphazard.

This has also to be considered, that the practice of cutting Gordian knots by meetings between autocratic rulers or great representative statesmen had fallen into disuse. It was not through ambassadors, says this critic, that Europe was settled at Vienna in 1815, at Paris in 1856, and at Berlin in 1878. Democratic ideas and machinery had, in fact, put an end to personal methods of adjustment in foreign affairs, without producing much alteration in the traditional etiquette and ineffective business methods of ambassadors and their staffs. "Thus between 1878 and 1914 Europe sank more and more into the habit of dealing with the vast and most urgent questions of international relations through permanent representatives at foreign capitals, necessarily unacquainted either with the full mind of their governments at home or with the full scope of the problems with which they were dealing. . . . It was on a family of nations thus ill-equipped that the two great problems of European politics were thrown in the past half century. The history of diplomacy with regard to the Balkan and German problems consisted, broadly speaking, in the perpetual adjournment of issues which wholly defied settlement. It was not until the upheaval of the Balkan wars that the responsible statesmen of the nations themselves were convened in London in a last attempt to safeguard the peace of the world."

Common Clearing House Needed

What, then, are the practical remedies? The writer declares that the family of nations needs, first and foremost, a common clearing house for non-contentious business. But anyone may well object that there existed before the war such bodies as the Universal Postal Union and the Danube and Suez Canal Commissions (a long list is supplied in the article), bodies which were designed to deal with international business of this kind. These organizations, however, were still surrounded by an atmosphere of amateur specialization. But, during the war, permanent international commissions of quite another sort were formed by the allied and associated powers. Bodies like the Allied Maritime Transport Council have worked well because they have been staffed not by diplomats but by officials drawn from the appropriate administrative services of each of the countries concerned. They have solved the most delicate and important international questions "by applying to them, not the vague and general good will which by diplomats is commonly arrived at by compromise, but the actual technical knowledge which the administrative services of all nations have in common, and from which officials of those services, no matter what their nationality, are accustomed by their daily work to draw certain inevitable conclusions."

So writes this thoughtful observer. And then he adds something more significant still. "The work of the International Secretariat of the Allied Maritime Transport Council constantly threw up a residuum of difficult problems of high policy which it was itself unable to solve; but this secretariat was under the authority and direction of a council composed of the responsible ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and personal representatives of the responsible Cabinet officers of the United States. These men kept a constant eye on the work of the secretariat, and they held periodic personal meetings in London, Paris, or Rome, at which they discussed the solution of the residual problems of high policy. The solution of these residual problems was found to be easy, thanks, no doubt, largely to the urgent

pressure of the dangers of war, but thanks also in great degree to the fact that any problems presented to the council for solution had already behind them as precedents a series of minor decisions based on imperative technical considerations which indicated, if they did not actually determine, the decisions of the council. The council was, in short, called upon to do what was necessary to enable a piece of machinery to run smoothly and efficiently.

League of Nations Capital

"The constitution of the League of Nations must be modeled on this. Every great department of government in each country whose activities touch those of similar departments in other countries should have its recognized delegates on a permanent international commission charged with the study of the sphere of international relations in question and with the duty of making recommendations to their various governments. Each such commission should have a permanent bureau, located, so far as possible, at a common central point. That is, there should be some designated capital of the League of Nations at which these permanent organs could be established. Each technical international bureau thus formed should be under the ultimate control of a governing body of competent officials and, probably, under the ultimate supervision of a council composed of the responsible ministers of the countries concerned; but these councils would only need to meet rarely. Across the street, as it were, from these permanent bureaux, at the capital of the league, there should be another permanent bureau of a more august and authoritative character, the secretariat or chancellery of the League of Nations itself, under the direction of a chancellor, who should be assisted by an international secretariat drawn, so far as possible, from all the states members of the league. It is vital, however, that the members of this secretariat should in no sense be official representatives of their respective countries. At first, at any rate, they must each to some extent have their own national bias; and this is right, for internationalism consists in blending national colors, not in blotting them out. But they must not be national ambassadors, but civil servants under the sole direction of a non-national chancellor; and the aim of the whole organization—an aim very largely attained in practice by such secretariats as that attached to the Allied Maritime Transport Council—must be to evolve a practical international sense, a spirit of common service. The chancellor should himself be the chief permanent official of the league. It should be his duty to watch over the work of the technical bureaux, and he, in his turn, should be the servant of a council of representative ministers—the council of the league itself, which can only be composed of prime ministers, foreign secretaries, or other supreme responsible ministers of the states members of the league. That council would be the successor of the Supreme War Council, meeting, like it, at fairly frequent intervals, and, like it, charged with the duty of surveying the whole field of international relations."

To complete his sketch of the practical organization of peace, the author of this article finds himself obliged to discuss the constitution of the central controlling council of the League of Nations. Forty or fifty states would have to be represented on that body. Even if there were only one representative of each state, it would be humanly impossible for the council to reach any unanimous conclusion in regard to contentious points of high policy. The alternative is to recognize decisions by a majority vote; to institute, in fact, a parliament of the nations. But, in none of these states could any preponderant number of citizens be brought to recognize the decisions of such a council as forming a body of law binding on the individual and superseding his national law. It is recognized by the writer that there would first have to be established the sufficient loyalty of a sufficient number of men to a world government instead of to the governments of their own existing states. This is the far distant goal to which he looks.

Power of Ultimate Decision

Unanimity, then, being a necessity, the power of ultimate decision must rest with a smaller body. The author of the article concludes that such decisions can only be those of the great powers who must themselves control the council. In the new era, he says, the smaller states must once for all be rescued from their ancient diplomatic subordination, but no device can give them the same influence on affairs as the great powers. How this might, in his opinion, be accomplished he then unfolds. In every one of the technical international bureaux dealing with matters of predominant interest to small states, those states ought to be permanently and prominently represented; for instance Belgium, Sweden, and Bohemia should be leading representatives of the conference on international labor regulation. The small states should also have the opportunity of accrediting recognized ambassadors to the center of activities of the league, instead of being obliged to scatter their diplomatic fire over a dozen capitals. Further, the council must not be allowed to discuss or to decide matters directly affecting any smaller state, unless that state is summoned to the meeting at which those matters are to be discussed, and becomes ad hoc a member of the council.

Finally the writer would provide for a general congress of all state members of the league, meeting periodically to survey the action taken by the council. "A league organized on these lines," he says, "can strike its roots as deep as the peoples united in it may desire, but without such organization, coextensive with all the common needs of nations, international courts of arbitration, justice or conciliation, international commissions of inquiry or international paper guarantees will be but so many replications of the old diplomacy."

FRESH PROGRESS IN FRENCH AFFAIRES

In Some of These Treason Cases There Have Been Minor Developments—Mr. Caillaux Is Still Being Interrogated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—A little progress has been made in most of the investigations into the French treason and similar affairs, and in some cases there have been minor developments. All the preliminaries of investigation into the Humbert affair having been completed, the dossier was transmitted to the military government of Paris to be laid before the judicial tribunal for its decision as to whether the charges should go forward or not. It is stated that this dossier embraces no fewer than 6995 documents in 57 sections, and that the report by Lieutenant Jouselin runs to 208 pages.

There was a considerable amount of speculation as to what would happen after such long delay. It had the power to reject such counts as it pleased, and there was a large section of opinion to the effect that the accusation of intelligence with the enemy would be rejected, but that Mr. Humbert would be sent for trial on the less serious indictment of commerce with the enemy, the latter, in case the charge is proved, not involving the capital sentence, as the former might.

There is, of course, the further charge now made against the late editor of Le Journal de making corrupt use of his political influence as a Senator in the way of endeavoring to obtain government contracts for the Salmon aeroplane motor company in which he had been given a large number of shares, but as to this there was a feeling that it would take a minor place in the general prosecution to either or both of the other charges.

Caillaux Examined

Mr. Joseph Caillaux is now at last being interrogated on the general questions as to which he is charged. In the custody of police agents he was taken from the Santé prison in an automobile to the Luxembourg, where he had first of all a short interview with his two advocates, Maitres Demanze and Moutet, and was then led into the chamber of Mr. Pères, president of the High Court's commission of investigation. This was at half past two in the afternoon, and he was under examination until a quarter past six. In the course of these proceedings he was called upon to furnish explanations on the policy followed in 1911 after the Azadir incident, the origin of the affair, his attitude toward it, and the decisions he took.

At the outset of this inquiry he expressed in strong terms his surprise at being questioned upon facts which he said were quite foreign to the charges upon which the Chamber of Deputies was asked to authorize his trial. He said that it was through pure patriotism that he had preserved silence so far, but now that an investigation had been opened into these matters and witnesses had been heard, he felt himself to be relieved from the necessity of preserving secrecy and would bring everything to the light, telling all that he knew during the period he was in power. He then proceeded to make a long statement on his policy and that of his Cabinet. The substance of it has not been disclosed, but it is reported that Mr. Caillaux made it in a very calm and lucid manner.

In connection with this Caillaux affair there has been another and somewhat mysterious development. Mr. Pères seems to have come to the

conclusion that there was a line of inquiry which the previous investigators had not sufficiently followed up, and at his instance a search was made of the premises of Mr. Albert Dubarry, late editor of Le Pays, and at the present time editor of the Carnet de la Semaine. When the rumor that this search had been made got about, Mr. Dubarry was duly interviewed and stoutly denied that anything of the kind had taken place or that he knew anything of such a proceeding. As it certainly had occurred, and being an official and public affair was sure to be known about, this denial was somewhat remarkable. The fact is that the authorities made two searches, one at the offices of the Carnet de la Semaine, and the other at a house that Mr. Dubarry possesses in the neighborhood of Mantes. Mr. Priole carried the business through and he took possession of some papers which he duly forwarded to the commission of investigation of the Haute Cour.

An Exceptional Experience

The other day Mr. Caillaux had what is in these days an exceptional experience for him. It has been the custom for his wife to pay him a daily visit at the prison, but circumstances arose by which it became impossible for her to do so on one or two occasions, and Mr. Caillaux then appealed to the authorities to be allowed to visit her at home. The necessary permission was duly given, and Mr. Caillaux was taken in the charge of three police inspectors to the home he had not seen since he was first committed to prison. He arrived there at 10 o'clock in the morning and was permitted to remain until 10:45. At 11:10 he was back in his cell at the Santé again.

Very little is heard of the affaire Ladoux just now, and there are some rumors that not very much more may be heard of it. However, that remains to be seen. Captain Ladoux, it will be remembered, was one of the chiefs of the military secret service department, and he was arrested (there had previously been rumors about him, for which other inculpations were mainly responsible) when certain documents which were associated with the Humbert and Caillaux affairs disappeared. One of these was the document accompanying the famous letter signed "Une bonne Française" upon which Mr. Humbert has heaped his scorn. It is believed that this letter was sent by some one belonging to the entourage of a politician, and it is said to have contained a sentence referring to "Zeppeles on Paris, which is imminent." But with the letter there was sent a document in cipher, and when this was decoded it was found to deal with a proposition for the sending of a considerable sum of money, which was to be devoted to propaganda. The last words in this document were "Notify your friends," together with the names of some political personages who were not exactly identified.

Whatever they may have contained, the letter and the accompanying document in cipher were sent on to the Surety General for translation. Captain Ladoux making out that the two persons in his department to which such work was generally intrusted were for the time being not available. The Surety General returned the two papers to the department with the translations, but subsequently it was found that they had both disappeared. As it happened, the Surety General made photographs of them while they were temporarily in its possession, and these photographs were attached to the front of the dossier Berthon, the convict who was brought back from a penal settlement to give evidence in the Humbert affair. Subsequently Mr. Humbert was confronted with Colonel Goubet, who was Captain Ladoux's chief at the time of these happenings. This affair is an instance of the strange extent to which these various cases appear interwoven with each other, but there seems to be a queer mystery about this incident.

IRISH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SCHEME

Proposal Is Said to Meet Democratic and Other Conditions Necessary for Settling Problem of Irish Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—An interesting scheme for solving the problem of Irish government has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor recently, a scheme which, it is hoped, may bring the possibility of a peaceful settlement a step nearer. The proposal involves the formation of a constituent assembly and is all the more interesting as it comes from within instead of from without. The authors of the scheme are of opinion that to be successful any scheme for settling the problem of Irish government must first of all be democratic, in order to attract the various Nationalist groups. It must be capable of revealing and giving full justice to all parties and interests, in proportion to their numbers and intellectual force. It must be simple, comprehensive, and incapable of being misunderstood or misrepresented. Finally it must be of such a character as to demonstrate its inherent justice and immediate practicability to the nations of the world.

The proposal that the Irish Convention should reassemble with additional members and new terms of reference is not regarded favorably. Sinn Fein, it is anticipated, would regard the proposal with suspicion. This objection, it is contended, would not apply in the case of a national constituent assembly, provided it were elected upon a thoroughly democratic basis and authorized only to draw up and issue for publication such form of detailed Irish Constitution as it might contrive and recommend. The results of the recent election of the Sigo Corporation by the method of proportional representation has encouraged all minorities in Ireland, and it is therefore proposed to set up a constituent assembly of 105 members by act of Parliament, its members to be elected by existing parliamentary constituencies grouped for proportional voting. This grouping is to provide for at least five members in each combined constituency, so providing that any minority equal to one-sixth of the voters in any constituency shall be able to return one member to the proposed assembly. The functions of the assembly are to be limited to conference and recommendation pending further legislation at Westminster, with the proviso, perhaps, that it should be authorized to offer such advice and assistance as it might be inclined to offer in response to any request from the Lord Lieutenant.

From the Irish point of view, it is

claimed, the scheme offers several advantages. Constitutional Nationalist, Unionist, and Ulster Labor would, it is pointed out, secure a clear majority of membership even upon the basis of the voting at the general election in 1918; the false alliance which existed between Sinn Fein and Labor at the December elections would be automatically broken up by means of proportional voting; a large number of Constitutional Nationalists who voted Sinn Fein at the December elections would select and support independent candidates in the contest for the assembly; Unionists in the south and west would combine with Constitutional Nationalists in order to oppose partition proposals from Ulster; Ulster Labor and moderate Ulster Unionists would be able to run successful candidates in Ulster constituencies and official Ulster could not refrain from running candidates, nor subsequently boycott the proceedings of the assembly. Many constructive Nationalists, it is also claimed, who did not contest seats at the last election would be certain to secure seats in the proposed assembly and finally a large number of men representing the opinions and interests of important minorities and who have regarded parliamentary elections as hopeless, would become candidates.

From the British point of view, it is urged, the carrying out of the proposed scheme would immediately and strikingly demonstrate to the Peace Conference the sincerity of England in seeking to obtain an authoritative and specific definition of the powers of self-determination, which a truly representative body of Irishmen would propose. It would also postpone the necessity for a final Irish settlement until the constitution and functions of the League of Nations become defined; it would reassure opinion in the dominions about Ireland and would divert the great body of organized Labor in Ireland from its association with the revolutionary elements in Great Britain.

In order to avoid the necessity for introducing any nominated element into the assembly, it is recommended that all Irish representative peers and the Irish clergy of all churches should become eligible for elections. Otherwise the franchise is to be as for parliamentary elections. The terms of reference, it is urged, should be limited to the preparation of an Irish Constitution and the publication of its report. No limitations of any kind are recommended. The authors of the scheme are of opinion that there is no risk of an extreme majority report being rendered. Further, this report should not be presented to Parliament, but should be made available for all.

GENERAL PLANTING OF TREES IS URGED

Massachusetts Forestry Association Points to Accomplishments of One City of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Four thousand shade trees along practically 20 miles of streets have been planted in the city of New Bedford, Massachusetts, since 1912, according to a bulletin issued by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, which urges a generous planting of shade trees on Arbor Day.

"So far as we can learn," says the bulletin, "no city or town in New England can equal this record for the given time, and we doubt if half a dozen cities in the United States have exceeded it. It is a conservative estimate that 25 years from now those shade trees will be worth to New Bedford over \$1,000,000. The actual replacement value of those trees at that time will certainly be well over that amount."

"Does it pay to plant shade trees? If it doesn't, the people of New Bedford are wasting their money, but they have had enough experience to know that it is a good investment. We have heard the complaint that it is useless to plant shade trees in thickly settled districts. New Bedford has disproved that theory. We have seen shade trees thriving on narrow back streets in the heart of the mill districts with scores of children playing about them."

"The conditions in New Bedford are typical of scores of towns and cities in Massachusetts, and what has been done there can be duplicated proportionally by practically every city and town in the State."

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In the more tailored blouses are models of smartly checked silk, plain satins and brightly striped tub silks in every imaginable combination. A visit to this section will prove particularly interesting.

NEW KINGDOM IS CONGRATULATED

Prince Regent Alexander Urges
Upon National Assembly of
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes
Freeing of the Peasant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Official Information Bureau of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, has issued the text of the address by the Prince-Regent Alexander in opening the National Assembly of the new kingdom, on March 16, 1919, in Belgrade. He said, in part:

"Gentlemen of the National Assembly. In the name of His Majesty King Peter, I give you greeting, you and all the people you represent. I greet all our brothers hearing the glorious name of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. I share with you the immense joy of seeing the day come, for the first time in our long historic life, when we have the happiness of being able, with the noble collaboration of crown and people to work for the welfare of our admirable country, now unified, and for that of all its sons and daughters, grouped in a single national assembly, and masters of our destinies.

Three Peoples United

"For centuries, exposed to various influences, we have passed through troubled times, but we have always guarded our national name while developing as much as possible our national qualities, always remembering that we are brothers and that we are a single people. And the day the enemy was vanquished by my heroic army (which by its very formation was the symbol of our national unity) and by the splendid armies of our allies, at the moment when the radiating light of justice throws its beams over the blood-drenched earth, our people with three names, but with one thought, one will, one aspiration, rose like a giant, from the Alps to the Balkan mountains.

"I have every reason to believe that the same marks of sympathy which the Allies have always shown for my heroic army will be shown in the decisions of the Peace Conference to a people and to a country which raised that army and indorsed it with the qualities which it has displayed.

Tasks Ahead

"The tasks which lie before us are many and difficult. The future expects from you the preparation and construction of the elements most indispensable for our new state edifice, a preparation to be made with every precaution but without loss of time. I desire to insist particularly on the urgent need of freeing the peasant, after a thousand years of difficult life, from the bonds which still make him dependent on the landed proprietor whose land he tills instead of being master of the morsel of soil which he has watered with the sweat of his brow. The brotherhood which unites us, the social justice which ought to be our policy, the interest of the State which we must all have at heart, imposes this task upon us. The fruits of the internal development of the State, which has given Serbia its well-merited renown, must be transplanted into all parts of the new State.

"Under a provisional constitution, which we will maintain till the Great National Skupstina (the Constituent Assembly) works out and establishes the fundamental laws of the kingdom, my government will lay before you, gentlemen, for your examination and approval, other bills which are necessary at the present time, which you will study and vote in order to reestablish the country as quickly as possible, so as to render it capable of resuming its economic and cultural life."

CANADA'S COPYRIGHT BILL

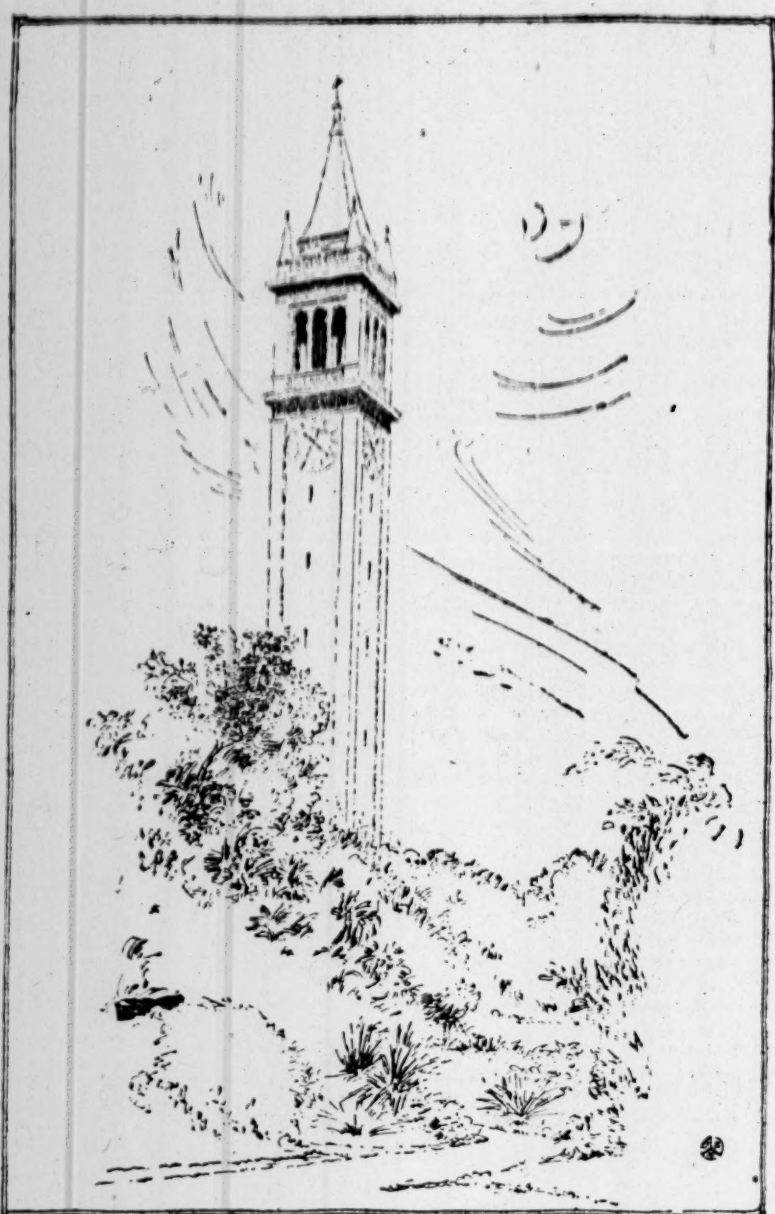
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Speaking on the subject of the new Canadian Copyright Bill which is now before Parliament, Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent who was a visitor to Ottawa in the course of an interview expressed his astonishment at the inadequacy of the protection which Canadian writers and composers were given under the present law, adding that it was obvious that a change was necessary if proper encouragement was to be given to Canadian literature, art, and music. Mr. Gibbs expressed satisfaction that the Canadian act followed closely the British act, particularly in regard to the clause protecting an author's copyright during his life and for 50 years afterward; pointing out that previous to the old British act the families of such famous authors as Dickens received no financial benefit from their fathers' works. He also referred to the protection which it is proposed to afford to individual writers of newspaper articles as well as to the owners of the newspaper themselves.

NEXT EMPIRE PRESS CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—After a conference between Sir Campbell Stuart, a member of the executive committee of the Empire Press Union, and local press officials, it was decided to hold the British Empire Press Conference in this city in September, 1920. The last gathering of the Imperial Press was held in London, England, in June 1909, and was one of the most important conferences of representative men in the history of the Empire. Toronto was represented at the conference by Dr. J. A. MacDonald and Mr. J. E. Atkinson. The conference in Toronto next year will be the greatest ever held in Canada, as it will bring to this country leading men of every British Dominion and some of the noted statesmen of Britain.



Campanile at Berkeley, California

ON A CALIFORNIA CAMPUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, California—The buildings of the average European university are with difficulty extricated from the sleepy old town of which they are—with however much of turbulent disclaimer from the student—a part. Here it is all different. Except for the familiar tendency toward exorbitant prices in the shops, one would not be conscious of the fact that one was in a university town.

At the Seta Gate, the entrance is as definite as that from a medieval city into a moated castle, and the pure white buildings themselves take on rather the attitude of a symbolic gateway to golden hills and valleys hid behind white paces of wisdom.

Surely no youth could dream any wonderland more adequate in which to see unrolled for him the lore of life than this same campus of gleaming halls, always one feels, to be untouched by age, set among the lovely wooded rise and fall of the extreme hills, their marble pillars half-hidden by queer twisted lix boughs or nestling into dells made silent and warmly aromatic by giant redwood or cedar.

All this culminates, rightly enough, in the great central space dominated by the white campanile and its bronze bells. Severely simple it stands against the hills, pointing to Venice.

Greek of sorts and poor Renaissance, the conventional thing may be seen everywhere below, and it matters little here, so long as it be white, and of decent proportion. But this is standing to be seen; the culmination of beauty, out of which the sound of bells is shaken to the four winds.

To Venice, then, it must point, to that miraculous moment which east and west built upon the sea, not as a dream to entice, but rather as a point of reality, of harmonious interaction, to be in some way an example for us; an affirmation at any rate of the equal necessity of beauty and truth in expression, and so a denial of their obliteration in one another.

Whether consciously or no, this is the message we may well bear away at the moment with the vision of this fair white shaft standing so serenely against the golden hills by the Pacific shore, at least those of us who especially love either truth or beauty, remembering that neither alone can be complete, or indeed exist at all, in any real sense, as the pathetic attempts of Puritan and Aesthete should have already shown us.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH ITALY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Speaking of the possibilities of Canadian trade with Italy, Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner, who is stationed at Milan, states, in the course of a communication to the Department of Trade and Commerce, that the war and Canada's part in it has been no small factor in giving the Italian people a more appreciable conception of the unique world and empire position which Canada occupies. Canada, as an industrial and exporting nation, has not been generally understood by the business man in Italy. He has thought relatively little of Canadian manufactures but rather of Canada's natural resources, although even of these his conception has been most inadequate. The work of this office, states Mr. Clarke, therefore, has naturally been to some extent the placing of a comprehensive interpretation on all of our country's trade potentialities, and particularly as they may relate to Italian requirements. Along with this export openings have been studied, and it has been noted that many diversified inquiries are being received, while the investigation goes on with promising results. Provided prices are competitive, Italy will sat-

isfy at least part of her vital needs—and they are many—from Canada, and the more we adapt ourselves to the customs of this market, the greater will be the trade expansion. In order that Italy may buy, however, a Canadian selling organization must be built up. Either representatives should be appointed or, in case the trade warrants, direct agencies opened up. Not a few United States firms are sending trade prospectors to Italy, and with equal commercial sagacity Canadian houses might take action along similar lines.

CANADIAN DEMOBILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In reply to a question of Mr. E. LaPointe in the House of Commons, General McWburn, Minister of Militia, stated that arrangements had been made for the return of the Canadian Siberian expeditionary forces, adding that he could not reveal the date of its return, as the British Government desired that it be kept secret for the present. General McWburn further stated that, including the men in Canada, a total of 184,621 soldiers had been demobilized since the armistice was signed, of which number 121,979 had been moved across the ocean. There were at present in transit 8078 Canadian soldiers en route to their homes. Another piece of information given by the minister was to the effect that the number of men who had been conscripted and sent overseas was 47,569.

WOOD PULP FOR MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the Canadian Trade Commissioner a new ruling has been made by which it will be possible to resume the exportation of wood pulp to Mexico. During the war both the United States and Canada were obliged to exercise extreme caution as to permitting the exportation of any paper-making material. The new ruling comes simultaneously into effect in both countries.

JITNEY SERVICE IS STANDARDIZED

Massachusetts Public Service
Commission Issues Rules for
the Regulation of Motor
Busses Throughout the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rules for the regulation of "jitneys" or automobiles used for the public transportation of passengers have been standardized and issued by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, after a full investigation of the subject. In its report the commission says that the jitney, to engage in the same business as the trolley lines, should be made amenable to similar regulations, and has provided such rules. Among them is one regulation which says, "no person operating any motor vehicle so licensed shall refuse to carry any person... unless such person is in an intoxicated condition."

The jitney has become such a factor in the transportation problem that the results of the investigation made by the commission are of general interest. Among other things, the report says:

"Since the jitney first emerged into public view in the American cities on the Pacific Coast about five years ago, its development as a factor of local transportation has shown many vicissitudes.

Numbered More Than 20,000

"It has been estimated that the number of jitneys operated in the United States amounted at one time to over 20,000, but statistics gathered by the United States War Board showed that in the latter part of 1918 this number had fallen to 5799.

"Last fall, however, according to the statistics of the United States War Board referred to above, there were 993 jitneys operating in Massachusetts, a larger number than in any other single state.

"Obviously, if a competitive service such as the jitney comes in, especially during a period of financial depression, and takes away a large section of the most profitable central traffic without relieving the street railway of a single mile of the unprofitable routes, it tends to destroy the capacity of the street railway system to meet its obligations to render adequate service, and if continued would result in the gradual discontinuance of the more unprofitable lines in the outskirts of the city and in the ultimate bankruptcy of the company.

"If the jitney can furnish a cheaper, more uniform, adequate, reliable, and responsible service than the street railway, and if the latter has become virtually obsolete as an agency of transportation, it would be folly to attempt to stay the tide of progress. No matter what sacrifice of invested capital may be involved, the street railway must be permitted to go the way of the old stage-coach, and any attempt to prolong its existence would be misdirected charity, and unjustifiable public policy. In that case the only honest course for the public to pursue is to discourage the investment of new capital in the rehabilitation of railway properties which must be scrapped in the near future, and to permit the owners to save what is possible from the wreck of their investments. On the other hand, if a more adequate and dependable service can be furnished by the street railway, and if, as the available evidence indicates, the street railway cannot survive under a policy of unrestricted jitney competition, it is plain that the general public interest demands proper regulation of jitney operation as a condition of retaining the existing transportation service.

Never Can Take Its Place

"We believe that a candid investigation of the conditions of jitney operation wherever it has been tried, is bound to lead to the conclusion that while jitney service may supplement or destroy the street railway, it cannot take its place.

"It is easy, if not especially profit-

able, to indulge in speculation in regard to future developments in motor transportation, but upon all the evidence now available, we must continue to rely on the street railway as the only dependable agency in the field which it occupies. Moreover, if jitney competition were entirely eliminated there is every reason to believe that the street railway alone would be able to render cheaper and better service than the street railway and the jitney together now furnish to the public.

"If the jitney, however, is to be regarded, in the terms of the statute, as a common carrier affording a means of transportation similar to that afforded by a street railway, it should reasonably enter the competitive field under something like equality of competitive conditions. In order to furnish transportation under conditions comparable to those of the street railway, it would be necessary for the jitneys at least to comply with the following conditions:

Regular Transportation

"They should furnish regular transportation at as frequent intervals and during as many hours of the day as the street railways, should carry passengers the same distances for the same fares, furnish free transfers to any part of the city on the same basis as the street railways, and provide half fares for school children. They should also, like the street railways, be under direct public supervision and regulation in regard both to the fares charged and the service and facilities rendered.

"They should also, in taking the place of the street railway and enjoying the privilege of using the city streets, contribute as much proportionately toward the maintenance of the streets and the payment of state and local taxes."

RETURNED SOLDIER PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—On the grounds that their adoption would lead to employment for returned soldiers and also reduce the cost of living, the rehabilitation committee of the Provincial Legislature has made important recommendations dealing with the fisheries industry of British Columbia. The Province is urged to appeal to the Dominion Government to establish a trawling school on the Pacific Coast for the training of men to engage in deep sea trawling. The school should consist of a number of vessels suitably equipped and manned by experienced navigators, engineers and fishermen, who should act in the capacity of instructors. It is proposed that returned soldiers should be apprenticed for instruction in navigation, in the operation of steam and gas engines, in the care, casting and hauling of trawling nets and the dressing, storing, curing and packing of shipments of fish. It is proposed that the men during their apprenticeship should be paid a proper living wage and be given a bonus from the ship's earnings after capital expenditure is provided for. The committee's opinion is that there is room for 10 such training ships on the Canadian Pacific Coast each of which could provide training for at least 25 apprentices. It is further suggested that the Dominion Government should establish at suitable places such as Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria, fish curing and packing plants from which the catches of the trawlers could be distributed. In the event of the Dominion Government being unprepared to engage in this work the federal authorities are to be requested to turn over the entire fisheries administration to the Province by way of leasing such fishing grounds or areas to British Columbia.

DAISIMER STANDARD SHOES

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Boy Scouts --Attention

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WATER POWER IN MASSACHUSETTS

Inequality of Flow in Streams
Prompts Commission to Urge
the Building of Reservoirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is still undeveloped in Massachusetts potential water power amounting to 172,782 horsepower, according to the special commission which investigated the water resources of the State in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature of 1918. The commission has proposed the building of storage reservoirs by the holders of present sites and a bill with this end in view is now being considered by a legislative committee.

"The unequal flow of streams," said the commission in its report, "is the fundamental difficulty in the economic development of water power, and while it can be corrected in part by the construction of storage reservoirs, it may also be necessary to make a larger installation of water wheels and increase the hours of operation to secure the maximum utilization of the potential energy of the streams of the State.

"To illustrate the wide range in the flow of streams, the minimum flow of the Connecticut River during the year 1916 was 2080 cubic feet per second, and the maximum flow was 70,109 cubic feet per second. The minimum flow of Millers River in the same year was 41 cubic feet per second, while the maximum flow was 3710 cubic feet per second.

"It is not practicable to carry the installation of water wheels beyond the point of economic balance between cost and value of return on the investment, but the increased cost of coal has made a definite shift in favor of a longer use of the power of a stream. The efficiency of the wheels may also be so seriously reduced under fresher conditions that it is impossible to develop a high percentage of the flow during fresher periods and a considerable waste of water takes place.

"Therefore, it becomes desirable to regulate and equalize the flow by means of storage reservoirs and such reservoirs may also become power sites, thereby increasing artificially the utility of the run-off of the stream."

CHINA'S GREAT LACK OF RAIL TRANSPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In an illuminating article on the subject of transportation in China Mr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in that country, made a valuable contribution to a subject which is but little known. After dealing with Chinese rivers and waterways and the Grand Canal of China and the various primitive methods of transportation such as pack animals, carts, wheelbarrows, and transport coolies, Mr. Ross dealing with railways in China states that if China is deficient in modern highways she is no less deficient in railways.

"In this vast country," he says, "as large as the United States and with a population four times as great, there

are only about 6000 miles of railway, or less than one mile to 50,000 persons. Canada has 40,000 miles to serve a population of less than 9,000,000, which means one mile of railway to every 200 persons. These figures are sufficient to show that a great opportunity exists in this country for railway enterprise and development. In the great western Province of Szechuen, with a population of 60,000,000 there is yet not a single mile of railway, and to the vast central plain, which comprises six or seven provinces and supports a population of 130,000,000 people, practically no railways have yet been constructed. Railway development is one of the greatest needs of China, and the Chinese Government is disposed to grant concessions to foreign financial groups in many parts of China, wherever such concessions do not conflict with the interests of other concessionaries.

Wherever a railway is built, it is welcomed and liberally patronized. With the construction of railways, the well-to-do and the merchants will travel further afield, and visit the larger towns and cities, foreign goods will come in and native products go out without difficulty, whilst the people will not be satisfied with what they formerly were obliged to put up with, but will demand articles of foreign style and manufacture. Several concessions have been granted by the government for prospective railways, the most important of which is the Szechuen Railway which was granted to the "Four Power Group" which is to extend from Hankow to Chungking thereby linking up China's most populous Province with central China and the world's markets. The country to be tapped is described as wonderfully productive and rich in all natural resources.

Another group of financial interests known as the British and Chinese Corporation also has a concession from the government to construct some 2000 miles of new railway between Shanghai and Hankow, south of the Yangtze.

REFUSAL TO INCREASE STRENGTH OF BEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—An attempt in the concluding days of the session of the British Columbia Legislature to increase the alcoholic strength of the beer sold in the Province under the Prohibition Act failed to materialize. An amendment to the act provided that the existing 2½ per cent proof spirits should be changed to 2½ per cent alcohol by weight. It was early seen that the opinion of the Legislature was against any such change, as it was figured out it would mean legalizing a beer containing about 5 per cent proof spirits, and Maj. R. J. Burde (Alberta), who is responsible for the amendment, decided to drop it. He claimed he had brought it forward at the request of the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

CLOTH INDUSTRY
ON PEACE BASIS

Business Now Practically in Normal Condition—Orders Arriving at Mills and Prices Recover From Recent Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Return to a peace basis in the cloth industry has apparently been accomplished. Prices apparently have touched bottom and are now on the rebound, and business is regaining confidence enough to proceed in usual channels. Normal buying has begun and because the stocks of cotton goods in intermediate hands were low it has not taken long for the mills to feel the demand in increased orders.

The last week has witnessed much better conditions both in print cloth and in the fine, combed yarn fabrics. Prices are still an obstacle to free dealing because buyers are unwilling to continue to purchase at inflated levels.

The advance in the price of raw cotton is said to be responsible for the higher prices that have been available in the fine, combed yarn fabric market during the last week. Advances of a cent, a half and even two cents per pound have been taken place lately, and along with the price advance has come a steady volume of demand for many different styles of goods.

Shirtings Still Active
Colored shirtings have been very active for two or three weeks, although the business in this division was not so pressing during the last week as it was previously. A number of orders have been placed, however, and the steady inquiry for prices indicates an unsatisfied need. Fine dress goods including many fancy patterns were in better demand and a fairly satisfactory amount of business was put through.

Oranzies and lawns for the first time reached a price which allowed New England mills to do business at a profit. Many mills were still unable to meet the prices, but others more favorably situated with regard to production costs took new orders. Fine sheeting business was placed in the New Bedford territory during the week, and dealings in satens and similar fabrics were steady. There is also a fair business in plain and fancy voiles, and fine twills.

The print cloth market has awakened and become very active in Fall River, Massachusetts, in 38½-inch goods counting 64 by 60. This is a common construction and is made both in Fall River and in the south. The latter is usually considerably lower than Fall River in price, but the active dealing in Fall River during the last week indicated stiffer prices among the southern mills and, in fact, the price in Fall River advanced quickly from 9½ to 10 cents a yard. There was some business in other constructions also, the 38½-inch and 36-inch goods being in better favor than the narrower constructions. There was some business in the latter class of fabrics, however, which came largely from the bag trade.

Yarns Rather Quiet
Yarns have been fairly quiet during the week, although there are indications of a stronger demand. Higher raw cotton quotations in stiffening the quotations on yarns, and the spinners experienced a decided relief on finding that the large quantities of so-called distress yarn, offered by southern plants at whatever price it would bring, had been practically absorbed, and no longer will act as a drag upon the yarn markets.

The volume of curtailment is steadily being reduced, especially in print cloth.

OILS FEATURE
OF LONDON LIST

LONDON, England—Oil shares were strong on the stock exchange here yesterday. There was a spurt in Loblitz Oil Fields following an announcement of the flotation of a subsidiary, the Anglo-Ecuadorian Oil Fields, Limited. The latter will have a capital of \$500,000, and will work properties in Ecuador. The gilt-edged section was hard. There was a discussion of the possibility of a new 4 per cent British war loan. Settlement of the strike at the Rand brought about a better tone in the Kafr group. Canadians were firm, and specialists also were firm. Generally the undertone of the market was steady.

CHICAGO BOARD
Monday's Market

| Corn— | Open | High | Low | Close |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| May | 1.36 | 1.37 1/2 | 1.34 1/2 | 1.36 1/2 |
| July | 1.47 1/2 | 1.50 1/2 | 1.47 1/2 | 1.49 |
| Sept. | 1.41 1/2 | 1.44 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.43 1/2 |
| Oct. | 1.36 1/2 | 1.39 1/2 | 1.36 1/2 | 1.38 1/2 |
| Nov. | 1.31 1/2 | 1.34 1/2 | 1.31 1/2 | 1.33 1/2 |
| Dec. | 1.26 1/2 | 1.29 1/2 | 1.26 1/2 | 1.28 1/2 |
| Jan. | 1.21 1/2 | 1.24 1/2 | 1.21 1/2 | 1.23 1/2 |
| Feb. | 1.16 1/2 | 1.19 1/2 | 1.16 1/2 | 1.18 1/2 |
| Mar. | 1.11 1/2 | 1.14 1/2 | 1.11 1/2 | 1.13 1/2 |
| Apr. | 1.06 1/2 | 1.09 1/2 | 1.06 1/2 | 1.08 1/2 |
| May | 1.01 1/2 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.01 1/2 | 1.03 1/2 |
| June | 1.06 1/2 | 1.09 1/2 | 1.06 1/2 | 1.08 1/2 |
| July | 1.11 1/2 | 1.14 1/2 | 1.11 1/2 | 1.13 1/2 |
| Aug. | 1.16 1/2 | 1.19 1/2 | 1.16 1/2 | 1.18 1/2 |
| Sept. | 1.21 1/2 | 1.24 1/2 | 1.21 1/2 | 1.23 1/2 |
| Oct. | 1.26 1/2 | 1.29 1/2 | 1.26 1/2 | 1.28 1/2 |
| Nov. | 1.31 1/2 | 1.34 1/2 | 1.31 1/2 | 1.33 1/2 |
| Dec. | 1.36 1/2 | 1.39 1/2 | 1.36 1/2 | 1.38 1/2 |
| Jan. | 1.41 1/2 | 1.44 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.43 1/2 |
| Feb. | 1.46 1/2 | 1.49 1/2 | 1.46 1/2 | 1.48 1/2 |
| Mar. | 1.51 1/2 | 1.54 1/2 | 1.51 1/2 | 1.53 1/2 |
| Apr. | 1.56 1/2 | 1.59 1/2 | 1.56 1/2 | 1.58 1/2 |
| May | 1.61 1/2 | 1.64 1/2 | 1.61 1/2 | 1.63 1/2 |
| June | 1.66 1/2 | 1.69 1/2 | 1.66 1/2 | 1.68 1/2 |
| July | 1.71 1/2 | 1.74 1/2 | 1.71 1/2 | 1.73 1/2 |
| Aug. | 1.76 1/2 | 1.79 1/2 | 1.76 1/2 | 1.78 1/2 |
| Sept. | 1.81 1/2 | 1.84 1/2 | 1.81 1/2 | 1.83 1/2 |
| Oct. | 1.86 1/2 | 1.89 1/2 | 1.86 1/2 | 1.88 1/2 |
| Nov. | 1.91 1/2 | 1.94 1/2 | 1.91 1/2 | 1.93 1/2 |
| Dec. | 1.96 1/2 | 1.99 1/2 | 1.96 1/2 | 1.98 1/2 |
| Jan. | 2.01 1/2 | 2.04 1/2 | 2.01 1/2 | 2.03 1/2 |
| Feb. | 2.06 1/2 | 2.09 1/2 | 2.06 1/2 | 2.08 1/2 |
| Mar. | 2.11 1/2 | 2.14 1/2 | 2.11 1/2 | 2.13 1/2 |
| Apr. | 2.16 1/2 | 2.19 1/2 | 2.16 1/2 | 2.18 1/2 |
| May | 2.21 1/2 | 2.24 1/2 | 2.21 1/2 | 2.23 1/2 |
| June | 2.26 1/2 | 2.29 1/2 | 2.26 1/2 | 2.28 1/2 |
| July | 2.31 1/2 | 2.34 1/2 | 2.31 1/2 | 2.33 1/2 |
| Aug. | 2.36 1/2 | 2.39 1/2 | 2.36 1/2 | 2.38 1/2 |
| Sept. | 2.41 1/2 | 2.44 1/2 | 2.41 1/2 | 2.43 1/2 |
| Oct. | 2.46 1/2 | 2.49 1/2 | 2.46 1/2 | 2.48 1/2 |
| Nov. | 2.51 1/2 | 2.54 1/2 | 2.51 1/2 | 2.53 1/2 |
| Dec. | 2.56 1/2 | 2.59 1/2 | 2.56 1/2 | 2.58 1/2 |
| Jan. | 2.61 1/2 | 2.64 1/2 | 2.61 1/2 | 2.63 1/2 |
| Feb. | 2.66 1/2 | 2.69 1/2 | 2.66 1/2 | 2.68 1/2 |
| Mar. | 2.71 1/2 | 2.74 1/2 | 2.71 1/2 | 2.73 1/2 |
| Apr. | 2.76 1/2 | 2.79 1/2 | 2.76 1/2 | 2.78 1/2 |
| May | 2.81 1/2 | 2.84 1/2 | 2.81 1/2 | 2.83 1/2 |
| June | 2.86 1/2 | 2.89 1/2 | 2.86 1/2 | 2.88 1/2 |
| July | 2.91 1/2 | 2.94 1/2 | 2.91 1/2 | 2.93 1/2 |
| Aug. | 2.96 1/2 | 2.99 1/2 | 2.96 1/2 | 2.98 1/2 |
| Sept. | 3.01 1/2 | 3.04 1/2 | 3.01 1/2 | 3.03 1/2 |
| Oct. | 3.06 1/2 | 3.09 1/2 | 3.06 1/2 | 3.08 1/2 |
| Nov. | 3.11 1/2 | 3.14 1/2 | 3.11 1/2 | 3.13 1/2 |
| Dec. | 3.16 1/2 | 3.19 1/2 | 3.16 1/2 | 3.18 1/2 |
| Jan. | 3.21 1/2 | 3.24 1/2 | 3.21 1/2 | 3.23 1/2 |
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| Mar. | 3.31 1/2 | 3.34 1/2 | 3.31 1/2 | 3.33 1/2 |
| Apr. | 3.36 1/2 | 3.39 1/2 | 3.36 1/2 | 3.38 1/2 |
| May | 3.41 1/2 | 3.44 1/2 | 3.41 1/2 | 3.43 1/2 |
| June | 3.46 1/2 | 3.49 1/2 | 3.46 1/2 | 3.48 1/2 |
| July | 3.51 1/2 | 3.54 1/2 | 3.51 1/2 | 3.53 1/2 |
| Aug. | 3.56 1/2 | 3.59 1/2 | 3.56 1/2 | 3.58 1/2 |
| Sept. | 3.61 1/2 | 3.64 1/2 | 3.61 1/2 | 3.63 1/2 |
| Oct. | 3.66 1/2 | 3.69 1/2 | 3.66 1/2 | 3.68 1/2 |
| Nov. | 3.71 1/2 | 3.74 1/2 | 3.71 1/2 | 3.73 1/2 |
| Dec. | 3.76 1/2 | 3.79 1/2 | 3.76 1/2 | 3.78 1/2 |
| Jan. | 3.81 1/2 | 3.84 1/2 | 3.81 1/2 | 3.83 1/2 |
| Feb. | 3.86 1/2 | 3.89 1/2 | 3.86 1/2 | 3.88 1/2 |
| Mar. | 3.91 1/2 | 3.94 1/2 | 3.91 1/2 | 3.93 1/2 |
| Apr. | 3.96 1/2 | 3.99 1/2 | 3.96 1/2 | 3.98 1/2 |
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| Nov. | 4.31 1/2 | 4.34 1/2 | 4.31 1/2 | 4.33 1/2 |
| Dec. | 4.36 1/2 | 4.39 1/2 | 4.36 1/2 | 4.38 1/2 |
| Jan. | 4.41 1/2 | 4.44 1/2 | 4.41 1/2 | 4.43 1/2 |
| Feb. | 4.46 1/2 | 4.49 1/2 | 4.46 1/2 | 4.48 1/2 |
| Mar. | 4.51 1/2 | 4.54 1/2 | 4.51 1/2 | 4.53 1/2 |
| Apr. | 4.56 1/2 | 4.59 1/2 | 4.56 1/2 | 4.58 1/2 |
| May | 4.61 1/2 | 4.64 1/2 | 4.61 1/2 | 4.63 1/2 |
| June | 4.66 1/2 | 4.69 1/2 | 4.66 1/2 | 4.68 1/2 |
| July | 4.71 1/2 | 4.74 1/2 | 4.71 1/2 | 4.73 1/2 |
| Aug. | 4.76 1/2 | 4.79 1/2 | 4.76 1/2 | 4.78 1/2 |
| Sept. | 4.81 1/2 | 4.84 1/2 | 4.81 1/2 | 4.83 1/2 |
| Oct. | 4.86 1/2 | 4.89 1/2 | 4.86 1/2 | 4.88 1/2 |
| Nov. | 4.91 1/2 | 4.94 1/2 | 4.91 1/2 | 4.93 1/2 |
| Dec. | 4.96 1/2 | 4.99 1/2 | 4.96 1/2 | 4.98 1/2 |
| Jan. | 5.01 1/2 | 5.04 1/2 | 5.01 1/2 | 5.03 1/2 |
| Feb. | 5.06 1/2 | 5.09 1/2 | 5.06 1/2 | 5.08 1/2 |
| Mar. | 5.11 1/2 | 5.14 1/2 | 5.11 1/2 | 5.13 1/2 |
| Apr. | 5.16 1/2 | 5.19 1/2 | 5.16 1/2 | 5.18 1/2 |
| May | 5.21 1/2 | 5.24 1/2 | 5.21 1/2 | 5.23 1/2 |
| June | 5.26 1/2 | 5.29 1/2 | 5.26 1/2 | 5.28 1/2 |
| July | 5.31 1/2 | 5.34 1/2 | 5.31 1/2 | 5.33 1/2 |
| Aug. | 5.36 1/2 | 5.39 1/2 | 5.36 1/2 | 5.38 1/2 |
| Sept. | 5.41 1/2 | 5.44 1/2 | 5.41 1/2 | 5.43 1/2 |
| Oct. | 5.46 1/2 | 5.49 1/2 | 5.46 1/2 | 5.48 1/2 |
| Nov. | 5.51 1/2 | 5.54 1/2 | 5.51 1/2 | 5.53 1/2 |
| Dec. | 5.56 1/2 | 5.59 1/2 | 5.56 1/2 | 5.58 1/2 |
| Jan. | 5.61 1/2 | 5.64 1/2 | 5.61 1/2 | 5.63 1/2 |
| Feb. | 5.66 1/2 | 5.69 1/2 | 5.66 1/2 | 5.68 1/2 |
| Mar. | 5.71 1/2 | 5.74 1/2 | 5.71 1/2 | 5.73 1/2 |
| Apr. | 5.76 1/2 | 5.79 1/2 | 5.76 1/2 | 5.78 1/2 |
| May | 5.81 1/2 | 5.84 1/2 | 5.81 1/2 | 5.83 1/2 |
| June | 5.86 1/2 | 5.89 1/2 | 5.86 1/2 | 5.88 1/2 |
| July | 5.91 1/2 | 5.94 1/2 | 5.91 1/2 | 5.93 1/2 |
| Aug. | 5.96 1/2 | 5.99 1/2 | 5.96 1/2 | 5.98 1/2 |
| Sept. | 6.01 1/2 | 6.04 1/2 | 6.01 1/2 | 6.03 1/2 |
| Oct. | 6.06 1/2 | 6.09 1/2 | 6.06 1/2 | 6.08 1/2 |
| Nov. | 6.11 1/2 | 6.14 1/2 | 6.11 1/2 | 6.13 1/2 |
| Dec. | 6.16 1/2 | 6.19 1/2 | 6.16 1/2 | 6.18 1/2 |
| Jan. | 6.21 1/2 | 6.24 1/2 | 6.21 1/2 | 6.23 1/2 |
| Feb. | 6.26 1/2 | 6.29 1/2 | 6.26 1/2 | 6.28 1/2 |
| Mar. | 6.31 1/2 | 6.34 1/2 | 6.31 1/2 | 6.33 1/2 |
| Apr. | 6.36 1/2 | 6.39 1/2 | 6.36 1/2 | 6.38 1/2 |
| May | 6.41 1/2 | 6.44 1/2 | 6.41 1/2 | 6.43 1/2 |
| June | 6.46 1/2 | 6.49 1/2 | 6.46 1/2 | 6.48 1/2 |
| July | 6.51 1/2 | 6.54 1/2 | 6.51 1/2 | 6.53 1/2 |
| Aug. | 6.56 1/2 | 6.59 1/2 | 6.56 1/2 | 6.58 1/2 |
| Sept. | 6.61 1/2 | 6.64 1/2 | 6.61 1/2 | 6.63 1/2 |
| Oct. | 6.66 1/2 | 6.69 1/2 | 6.66 1/2 | 6.68 1/2 |
| Nov. | 6.71 1/2 | 6.74 1/2 | 6.71 1/2 | 6.73 1/2 |
| Dec. | 6.76 1/2 | 6.79 1/2 | 6.76 1/2 | 6.78 1/2 |
| Jan. | 6.81 1/2 | 6.84 1/2 | 6.81 1/2 | 6.83 1/2 |
| Feb. | 6.86 1/2 | 6.89 1/2 | 6.86 1/2 | 6.88 1/2 |
| Mar. | 6.91 1/2 | 6.94 1/2 | 6.91 1/2 | 6.93 1/2 |
| Apr. | 6.96 1/2 | 6.99 1/2 | 6.96 1/2 | 6.98 1/2 |
| May | 7.01 1/2 | 7.04 1/2 | 7.01 1/2 | 7.03 1/2 |
| June | 7.06 1/2 | 7.09 1/2 | 7.06 1/2 | 7.08 1/2 |
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| Aug. | 7.16 1/2 | 7.19 1/2 | 7.16 1/2 | 7.18 1/2 |
| Sept. | 7.21 1/2 | 7.24 1/2 | 7.21 1/2 | 7.23 1/2 |
| Oct. | 7.26 1/2 | 7.29 1/2 | 7.26 1/2 | 7.28 1/2 |
| Nov. | 7.31 1/2 | 7.34 1/2 | 7.31 1/2 | 7.33 1/2 |
| Dec. | 7.36 1/2 | 7.39 1/2 | 7.36 1/2 | 7.38 1/2 |
| Jan. | 7.41 1/2 | 7.44 1/2 | 7.41 1/2 | 7.43 1/2 |
| Feb. | 7.46 1/2 | 7.49 1/2 | 7.46 1/2 | 7.48 1/2 |
| Mar. | 7.51 1/2 | 7.54 1/2 | 7.51 1/2 | 7.53 1/2 |
| Apr. | 7.56 1/2 | 7.59 1/2 | 7.56 1/2 | 7.58 1/2 |
| May | 7.61 1/2 | 7.64 1/2 | 7.61 1/2 | 7.63 1/2 |
| June | 7.66 1/2 | 7.69 1/2 | 7.66 1/2 | 7.68 1/2 |
| July | 7.71 1/2 | 7.74 1/2 | 7.71 1/2 | 7.73 1/2 |
| Aug. | 7.76 1/2 | 7.79 1/2 | 7.76 1/2 | 7.78 1/2 |
| Sept. | 7.81 1/2 | 7.84 1/2 | 7.81 1/2 | 7.83 1/2 |
| Oct. | 7.86 1/2 | 7.89 1/2 | 7.86 1/2 | 7.88 1/2 |
| Nov. | 7.91 1/2 | 7.94 1/2 | 7.91 1/2 | 7.93 1/2 |
| Dec. | 7.96 1/2 | 7.99 1/2 | 7.96 1/2 | 7.98 1/2 |
| Jan. | 8.01 1/2 | 8.04 1/2 | 8.01 1/2 | 8.03 1/2 |
| Feb. | 8.06 1/2 | 8.09 1/2 | 8.06 1/2 | 8.08 1/2 |
| Mar. | 8.11 1/2 | 8.14 1/2 | 8.11 1/2 | 8.13 1/2 |
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| Aug. | 8.36 1/2 | 8.39 1/2 | 8.36 1/2 | 8.38 1/2 |
| Sept. | 8.41 1/2 | 8.44 1/2 | 8.41 1/2 | 8.43 1/2 |
| Oct. | 8.46 1/2 | 8.49 1/2 | 8.46 1/2 | 8.48 1/2 |
| Nov. | 8.51 1/2 | 8.54 1/2 | 8.51 1/2 | 8.53 1/2 |
| Dec. | 8.56 1/2 | 8.59 1/2 | 8.56 1/2 | 8.58 1/2 |
| Jan. | 8.61 1/2 | 8.64 1/2 | 8.61 1/2 | 8.63 1/2 |
| Feb. | 8.66 1/2 | 8.69 1/2 | 8.66 1/2 | 8.68 1/2 |
| Mar. | 8.71 1/2 | 8.74 1/2 | 8.71 1/2 | 8.73 1/2 |
| Apr. | 8.76 1/2 | 8.79 1/2 | 8.76 1/2 | 8.78 1/2 |
| May | 8.81 1/2 | 8.84 1/2 | 8.81 1/2 | 8.83 1/2 |
| June | 8.86 1/2 | 8.89 1/2 | 8.86 1/2 | 8.88 1/2 |
| July | 8.91 1/2 | 8.94 1/2 | 8.91 1/2 | 8.93 1/2 |
| Aug. | 8.96 1/2 | 8.99 1/2 | 8.96 1/2 | 8.98 1/2 |
| Sept. | 9.01 1/2 | 9.04 1/2 | 9.01 1/2 | 9. |

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW COACH FOR SYRACUSE CREWS

George Thurston '13 Succeeds J. A. Ten Eyck as Rowing Instructor—Many Candidates Reporting for Freshman Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

SYRACUSE, New York—Coach J. A. Ten Eyck, it has been definitely stated, will not return to Syracuse University this spring, and in his place has been chosen the man whom he recommended to coach Syracuse crews. This is George Thurston '13. Thurston was stroke of the freshman and varsity crews during his four years in college and during his senior year he stroked the winning crew at Poughkeepsie.

Coach Thurston has 18 varsity oarsmen from which to pick winning crew. The candidates and their records are as follows:

G. P. Baruch '21 rowed at Annapolis in freshman crew; J. B. Clearwater '19 varsity crew of 1918; B. M. Dawson '21, 1921 freshman crew; O. J. Decker '21, 1921 freshman crew; that rowed at Annapolis; R. E. Greiner '19 varsity crew of 1918 and 1920 freshman crew; W. A. Grimshaw '21, 1921 freshman crew; that rowed at Annapolis; H. C. Hooper '20, 1918 varsity crew; W. D. Jennings '19, 1919 freshman crew; that rowed at Poughkeepsie in 1918; B. R. Johnson '20, 1918 varsity crew and 1920 freshman crew; A. P. Leacock '21, 1921 freshman crew; that rowed at Annapolis; D. M. Mawhinney '21, 1921 freshman crew; that rowed at Annapolis; E. B. Richards '20, 1920 freshman crew; E. E. Schoolcraft '20, 1918 varsity crew and 1920 freshman crew; Charles Shaw '19, 1919 freshman crew; that rowed at Poughkeepsie in 1918; J. W. Salin '21, 1921 freshman crew; that rowed at Annapolis; and C. P. Strife '19, 1919 freshman crew; that rowed at Poughkeepsie in 1918.

About 40 men reported for the freshman crew when the call was issued. All of these men are from the class of 1922.

Robert Brink, C. B. Cathers, W. J. Gossett, M. W. Levine, L. N. Peterson, G. H. Cox, C. P. Mullett, R. H. Hunter, H. A. Bredt, R. E. Roney, R. S. Taylor, C. A. Page, B. M. Miller, W. S. Campbell, H. Rainbow, S. Schaefer, L. B. Wilson, C. H. Stiles, H. S. Eastman, K. B. Green, F. Driscoll, C. L. Stone, F. H. Pease, A. C. Derby, J. L. Heuer, C. T. Love, J. R. Winter, E. B. Conboy, H. B. Vanderpool, W. G. Eggleston, P. H. Gould, G. W. Tiffenbacher, G. W. Metcalf, J. B. Hillier, F. B. Severance, R. Moore, H. T. Finch and P. W. Gorman.

Some of the men of the class of 1921 who were not on the crew last year have reported for practice. They are M. A. Bennett, J. W. Lucas, J. W. Dooley, L. W. Greenway, F. J. Wyant, R. Bruce, E. M. Raynor, G. B. Busch, and L. B. Nicholson.

The crews have been practicing on the machines for about three weeks. Syracuse crews are very fortunate in having such an excellent place to practice indoors. The rowing machines and the running water presents conditions very similar to outdoor practice. No crews are not hindered by bad weather.

Syracuse expects to enter crews in two regattas this spring, at the Severn Regatta, Annapolis, Maryland, May 3, and at the American Henley Regatta, Philadelphia, on May 31. From the present outlook the crew will be well able to uphold the name of Syracuse on the water.

YALE FOOTBALL STARTS IN FALL

Athletic Director A. H. Sharpe Will Not Have the Elis Take Part in Spring Practice

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University will not have any spring football training this year. This was decided by Athletic Director A. H. Sharpe and announced at a meeting which he held Sunday with the captains and managers of the various Yale athletic teams. He said that the same basis for fall football could be procured by entering other sports in the spring, such as track and crew. He recommended that linemen either take up crew work or enter weight events in track, while backfield men could spend the time profitably under J. C. Mack, practicing starts and getaways.

Coach Sharpe also said that by not being taken up with spring football work, men standing low scholastically could improve their work so that they would not be on probation during the first fall term.

Director Sharpe has his own ideas regarding the relations between the captains, managers, and coaches of Yale teams, and in referring to them he said in part:

"In all our work we must never lose sight of the fact that there is something higher than victory which we are striving for. In the association with men of our own college it is essential indeed that every one do his best, and when every one does his Yale best it is a strong combination to beat. As sportsmen we win or lose, but it is my purpose here to get the best teams possible, and with faculty and undergraduates behind me, I feel that we will make a mighty good try."

MATHIE WINS IN FIRST ROUND

LONDON, England—Major Dean Mathie, of the United States Army, and former Princeton University star, won his match in the first round of the covered court tennis championship at the Queen's Club, Monday. He defeated Capt. N. Dicks by 6-1, 7-5, 6-2.

NEW ZEALAND IS RUGBY WINNER

Some Very Fine Expositions of the Handling Game Are Seen in Three Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

LONDON, England—Three games took place March 2 between rugby football sides representing the various British dominions and the home country, and some very fine expositions of the handling game were seen. The mother country, New Zealand, and South Africa were on the winning side against Australia, Canada, and the Royal Air Force.

The New Zealand vs. Canada game was played at Portsmouth and 3000 spectators saw a fast game. The New Zealanders sent practically a reserve team to represent them, as they had an important fixture with Yorkshire; but they gained the verdict against the Canadian XV by 11 points to 0. At Leicester a very small margin gave the home country the victory against Australia; but the absence of a bigger score may be explained by the fact that the winners played a man short for a considerable length of time. It was only just before the final whistle that a penalty kick gave Great Britain the verdict by 6 points to 3. Lieut. Clem Lewis scored for the winners and Corporal Stenning for the Australians, while Captain Cumberland kicked the winning goal for Great Britain.

At Twickenham, on the Rugby Union's famous ground, the South Africans inflicted on the Royal Air Force their second defeat in the tournament, by 12 points to 0. The feature of the game was the very fine defense by the Air Force backs. Lieut. W. Seddon playing a game that was a great factor in preventing the winners' score from being a bigger one. The Air Force attack was more or less subdued by the South Africans when it came to setting possession of the ball, though they were good enough in the open. Lieut. S. W. Harris scored the first try in a determined fashion and Second Lieut. D. V. Scully dropped a good goal. The second try which settled the result was scored by all the South African forwards going over the Air Force line in a heap. Corp. W. Townsend happened to be underneath so the try must be credited to him; but it was impossible to see which player had the biggest hand in the scoring of this try.

OUTDOOR MEETS FOR CHICAGO ATHLETES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Business Manager D. B. Morrian of the athletic department at the University of Chicago, has announced the spring schedule of outdoor track and field engagements for the Maroon. The list includes five dual meets, with other intercollegiate Conference A. A. teams. Chicago will be represented by one-mile, two-mile, and very likely also four-mile relay teams in the annual games of Drake University and the University of Pennsylvania, besides entering individual athletes of prominence in contests connected with these two established relay meetings.

The Drake relays will open the outdoor competition for the Maroon athletes at Des Moines, Iowa, April 19. The week-end preceding, the University of Chicago team will finish its indoor track season in the three-day track and field carnival conducted in the Chicago Coliseum in connection with the annual indoor championships of the Central District of the Amateur Athletic Union. Following is the outdoor track schedule:

April 19—Drake University relay games, Des Moines, Iowa; 20—University of Pennsylvania relay games, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

May 3—Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana; 10—University of Wisconsin at Chicago; 17—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan; 24—University of Illinois at Chicago; 31—Northwestern University at Chicago (tentative).

June 7—Annual Intercollegiate Conference A. A. championship track and field games, Stagg Field, Chicago.

GEORGIA TECH GOLF TEAM COMING NORTH

ATLANTA, Georgia—The golf team of Georgia School of Technology is planning an invasion of the north again this year. F. J. Howden, who is arranging a schedule for the southern collegians, has been in New York seeking matches for his team. Despite changes through graduation and war conditions, the Tech team has not suffered materially. Perry Adair and R. T. Jones Jr., the stars on the links last year, are members of this year's team, together with H. M. Schley, F. D. Howland and T. S. Prescott. It is planned to arrange matches for Georgia Tech against some of the leading colleges of the east.

BIG RUGBY PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

LONDON, England—There was a big program of football under the rugby union rules on March 8, all the colonial sides turning out in the Imperial Services championship tournament, or in other games, and several universities fielding sides. At Oxford the university continue their program with a game against St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The game was only mediocre; but the hospital did well to win by 5 points to 0, seeing they were without the services of two of their players for a portion of the game. Bristol University beat Cardiff University by 4 points to 0. Cardiff beat Gloucester 17 to 5, Bristol beat Bath by 5 to 3, and Llanelli defeated Swansea 9 to 3. On the Wellington College ground Eton were beaten 43 points to 10.

CORNELL TEAMS MAKE PROGRESS

Return of Three Athletes to the University Has Greatly Improved the Outlook for the Red and White Track Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ITHACA, New York—Although unexpectedly restricted to indoor practice, the Cornell University major sport teams have gotten away to a good start, and the work of preparation for the coming baseball, track, and crew contests is well under way.

The Cornell track team picked up a sure five points at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. games to be held in Boston, to say nothing of a point winner at the Pennsylvania Relay carnival, and a first place win in both the University of Pennsylvania and Annapolis Academy dual meets. When I. C. Dresser '19, champion distance star, gave up his position at shipbuilding and returned to Ithaca to reenter the university for the spring term, Dresser is regarded as the fastest two-mile runner in the east, and probably the fastest college cross-country star. He won the two-mile race at the Intercollegiate race at Franklin Field last spring in only fair time, but a few weeks before that he ran two miles in 9m. 22.2-ss. in a dual meet between Cornell and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Ithaca. Coach J. F. Moakley said last spring that he considered Dresser the greatest two-mile and distance runner he had developed, and if he rounds into form this year, as Moakley is confident that he will, brilliant performances are anticipated.

Another worth-while track performer who has returned is J. M. Watt '19, who won his "C" in the hurdles in his sophomore year. Watt has been out of college since the war began. He will be a big help to Walker Smith in both hurdle events. And F. L. Abreu '20, who has also come back, should strengthen the Cornell half-milers. He finished fifth in this event at the Intercollegiate last spring.

That the Cornell alumni are anxious to have a boat race arranged for Saturday, June 21, alumni day of Cornell's semi-centennial celebration, when it is estimated at least 5000 graduates of the university will be here, is the opinion of the board of directors of the Associate Alumni, which at a recent meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a resolution asking the committee in charge to arrange a race.

According to the Cornell Alumni News, the interest of the alumni is so great that even if the athletic association cannot arrange a race with other colleges, an inter-collegiate race between Cornell college crews, or a race between the first and second Cornell varsity eights would be acceptable.

It is proposed by the Alumni News that Cornell extend an invitation to both Pennsylvania and Columbia to row here on that day. The Ithacans have already scheduled a varsity and freshman race with Princeton on May 24, to be rowed on Cayuga Lake. May 24 is to be Cornell's spring day.

SENIOR GOLFERS TO MEET APRIL 24

W. R. Baker, C. V. O., President of Canadian Seniors Association, to Be Invited Guest

NEW YORK, New York—The Seniors Golf Association of the United States will gather in this city April 24, for the mid-season dinner which will take the form of a testimonial to H. L. Hotchkiss, honorary president and founder.

W. R. Baker, C. V. O., president of the Canadian Seniors Golf Association, and other officials of that body will probably be on hand, although no other guests are to be invited.

A proposed change in the by-laws and an addition to them will be submitted at the special meeting calling for the annual dues to be increased from \$2 to \$5, and providing for the international competitions between teams representing the United States and Canada. The number of players on each side will be limited to 15 and there are to be elected a tournament committee. One of their number shall be elected by the team as its captain with full authority to arrange individual matches in conjunction with the captain of the Canadian team. The tournament committee is to have full authority to arrange details of match, time for same, and conditions. When the American team visits Canada the transportation expenses of its members are to be paid by the association.

SEVENTEEN-PLAYER RULE IS SUSTAINED

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The National Board of Arbitration, the "Supreme Court" of minor league baseball, has decided that the 17-player limit rule and other rules adopted by the Southern Association at its spring meeting are not in conflict with the regulation of organized baseball.

President Martin of the Southern Association, in announcing the decision, said that while it was handed down in reference to a Southern Association matter, it held good for the Pacific Coast League, the International League, the American Association, and other minor organizations.

NO BLACKLIST SAYS HERRMANN

Chairman of the National Commission Again on the Stand in Federal League Baseball Suit

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reasons for the peace pact between organized baseball and the Federal League were given Monday by A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, under cross examination in opening the third week of the trial of the Baltimore Federal League Club's \$900,000 damage suit against the National and American clubs and officials.

That Federal League competition was feared was denied by Mr. Herrmann. When the peace pact was signed, he said, he was satisfied the "outlaw" organization was on its last legs. Objects of these negotiations for dissolution of the Federal League, he added, were restoration of public confidence in baseball and preventing contract breaking. Organized baseball's offer of \$729,000 to the federal club, he stated, was regarded a small price to that end.

"It was not competition I feared," he said, "but a repetition of conditions that had surrounded the game." He denied the ineligible players' list was a blacklist. In every instance, he said, the National Commission had taken players from the ineligible list upon request.

In connection with the Baltimore Club's charges that monopoly was the aim of the defendants, its attorneys heard statements from Mr. Herrmann that the former Brooklyn Federal League park was leased to the government and that the Pittsburgh Federals were paid \$50,000 for their franchise without other property rights.

Counsel drew Mr. Herrmann's attention to his previous statement that the National Commission was not conducted for gain and that each club was run for profit. His salary as commission chairman, he stated, was \$7,000. He did not know the salary of B. B. Johnson, president of the American League.

Mr. Herrmann testified the Baltimore Federals lost \$14,000 in 1914 and 1915. Gate receipts in 1914 were \$80,200 and decreased to \$58,000 in the next season. The initial returns, he said, were 50 per cent less than required for the success of the venture.

DRAW POSITIONS FOR PENN RACES

Approximately 400 Teams Representing 68 Colleges and More Than 238 Schools Enter

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Approximately 400 teams representing 68 colleges, 51 preparatory schools, 107 high schools, and more than 80 other schools are entered in the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 25 and 26. Drawings for positions for the national championships made public Monday resulted as follows:

One Mile—1 Boston; 2 Iowa State; 3 Cornell; 4 Columbia; 5 Pennsylvania; 6 Michigan; 7 Minnesota; 8 Northwestern; 9 Dartmouth; 10 Pennsylvania State; 11 Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 12 Princeton; 13 Pittsburgh; 14 Chicago; 15 Yale; 16 Syracuse; 17 Harvard; 18 Notre Dame; 19 Dartmouth; 20 Harvard; 21 Pittsburgh; 22 Cornell; 23 Pennsylvania State; 24 Pennsylvania; 25 Massachusetts; 26 University of Chicago; 27 Chicago; 28 Holy Cross; 29 Princeton.

Four Miles—1 Syracuse; 2 Wisconsin; 3 Lafayette; 4 Princeton; 5 Harvard; 6 Columbia; 7 Iowa State; 8 Cornell; 9 Chicago; 10 Pennsylvania; 11 Chicago; 12 Holy Cross; 13 Princeton.

Sprint Medley Relay—1 Chicago; 2 Pennsylvania; 3 Northwestern; 4 Columbia; 5 Missouri; 6 Dartmouth; 7 Princeton; 8 Pittsburgh; 9 Pennsylvania State; 10 Lehigh; 11 Michigan.

Distance Medley—1 Princeton; 2 Pittsburgh; 3 Chicago; 4 Wisconsin; 5 Lafayette; 6 Michigan; 7 Pennsylvania; 8 Syracuse; 9 Columbia; 10 Lehigh; 11 Dartmouth; 12 Boston College; 13 Pennsylvania; 14 Iowa State.

FRED PLAISTED IS COACH AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, New York—C. H. Mapes, chairman of the Columbia University committee on athletics, has announced that Fred Plaisted is the official rowing coach at Columbia. In a signed statement Mr. Mapes said:

"So many contradictory reports have been published in reference to Mr. Giannini's connection with Columbia rowing that in justice to him an exact statement of facts should be made. Mr. Giannini has been engaged in business for the past four years and has given up professional coaching forever. For pure love of the sport and friendship for the Columbia management and without any remuneration whatsoever, he has consented to give as much of his spare time in the late afternoon as he can arrange, to help in the coaching this spring, acting solely in an advisory capacity. Mr. Fred Plaisted is the official coach."

YALE ELECTS J. B. GRAY '20

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—At the annual banquet of the Yale University wrestling team J. B. Gray '20 was elected captain to succeed F. B. Avery '19. Gray wrestled in the 162-pound class this season, and won his match against both Harvard and Princeton.

THYS-DUPUY WIN RACE

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Havas)—The six-day bicycle race held here ended with the Thys-Dupuy team winners by one lap. The Aeris-Spiessens team was second and the Pershy-Vandervelde team third. The winners covered 4205 kilometers (about 2163 miles).

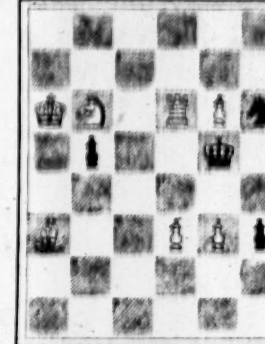
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 41

By Frank Janet

Original

Black 8 pieces



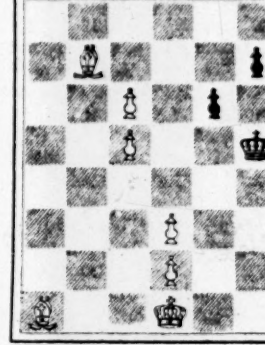
White 9 pieces

White mates in two

PROBLEM NO. 42

By Alain C. White

Black 3 pieces



White 9 pieces

White mates in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 39. Q-KR4

No. 40. 1. Q-KB K-B4

2. KtXP(B2) K-K5

3. Kt-QB5 K-K5

4. Q-K2 P-B3

5. Kt-K5 ch P-KB4

6. KtXP(B5) ch Any other

7. KtXP(B5) ch Q-R8

8. N-Cheney

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The period in the evolution of two

move problems showing the long-

range mates.

By S. Loyd

Black 8 pieces



NOTES

The eyes of the chess world are now centered on the match between José R. Capablanca and Boris Kostich, being played at the Union Club, Havana, Cuba, just 10 years after Capablanca came into fame by defeating Marshall. General Fernando Freyre de Andrade, Mayor of Havana in 1913 (when the Havana International Tournament was won by Marshall with Capablanca second), is acting as orator in chief. Dr. Rafael de Pazos, president of the Club de Ayudres de la Habana, referee, and Mr. Pablo Desvergne, Secretary of State, is representing Gen. M. G. Menocal, President of the Republic, who is one of the subscribers to the purse for which the two masters are playing.

In the Hampshire, England, championship Mr. R. C. Griffith leads with Mr. J. H. White second.

The Manchester Chess Club has been holding regular monthly handicap tournaments, and in winning 31 consecutive handicap games Mr. V. L. Wahluck has already taken four first prizes.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hampshire Chess Club, Mr. J. H. White, was presented with a gold watch by its members in testimonial of his 10 years' service to the club.

The Brooklyn, New York, Chess Club has started a problem tourney with \$30 in prizes open to its members up to July 5 for two or three movers. In which Mr. Alain C. White, the noted problem expert, has consented to act as judge.

The Manhattan Chess Club championship has been won by A. Kupchick 5½-½, with Mr. R. T. Black 5-1 second. Black's only loss was to the winner.

The following brilliant game was won from Mr. Edward Lasker by J. H. Morrison, the Canadian champion in the western United States championship:

White Black
Morrison Lasker

1. P-K4 P-K4

2. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3

3. B-K5 P-QR3

4. B-B4 Kt-B3

5. Castles B-K2

6. R-K P-QK4

7. B-K5 P-Q3

8. P-B3 Kt-QR4

With the bishop able to retreat this

Kt seems badly placed.

9. B-B2 P-B4

10. P-Q2 Q-R2

11. QKt-Q2 Kt-B3

12. P-Q5 Kt-K1

13. P-KR3 P-R3

14. Kt-B3 P-K4

Black's game is very cramped, and

with the Queen's side unprotected, this

advance leaves no harbor for the King.

15. P-KK4

16. Kt-KR4 P-K4

17. P-P3 Kt-K4

18. Kt-K4 Kt-K4

19. Kt-K4 Kt-K4

20. P-H4

White now is attacking from nearly

all directions.

21. P-K4 P-K4

22. P-B4 P-B4

23. P-B4 ch K-B4

24. B-K5 B-K5

25. B-K5 B-K5

26. K-P3 B-Q

27. B-K3 K-B4

28. B-B4 Kt-K4

29. Q-K2 Kt-Q3

30. QxP Kt-B4

31. BxKt PxB

32. P-Q6

Very fine! and taking the shortest

route to a won game.

33. Q-R-Q QxQ

34. R-Q7 ch K-B4

35. B-Q5 ch K-K2

36. RxP K-K2

This and every move from now on

to the finish shows the beauties of

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judgment with brilliancy, and

worthy of more than ordinary praise.

PICKUPS

Catcher Easterly has been given his unconditional release by the Sacramento Club of the Pacific Coast League.

William Killifer, leading catcher for the Chicago Cubs, has been appointed captain of that team by Manager Fred Mitchell.

Manager Gleason of the Chicago White Sox, is devoting a lot of time to Bruno Haas, who is trying for an outfield position this spring.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"LA JEUNE FILLE
AUX JOUES ROSES"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"La Jeune Fille aux Jours Roses," a play in prose and verse, in three acts and nine tableaux, by Francis Porché, produced at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, Paris. The cast includes:

Rose Roset.....Mme. Simone
Anastasia.....Mlle. Manby
Benoit.....M. Raimu
Prince Théophile.....M. Yonnel

PARIS, France.—M. Francis Porché, who gained a triumph last year at the Théâtre Antoine with his "Bouffons de la Finette," recently presented at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt "La Jeune Fille aux Jours Roses," which is an ardent plea of praise to all that ennobles and beautifies life, and a satire of all false conceptions upon which governments in general found their power.

In his play, M. Porché wished to symbolize the struggle of life against obscurantism. It is a heavy task which he succeeds in accomplishing, although one might criticize his symbols as being occasionally rather obscure. The details of the play, however, are charming; certain passages possess true poetical inspiration, whilst the prose dialogues are characterized by brutal and vigorous satirical qualities. And one cannot praise too warmly the high probity of the sentiments expressed or the lofty intellectual value of the ideas. Indeed "La Jeune Fille aux Jours Roses" reminds one of certain works of the early French writers—it possesses sound common sense quite worthy of Rabelais, and its poetic inspiration is rather akin to that of some of the old romances of the Middle Ages. It is truly French and is an effort worthy of interest at a period when French drama is searching for something new to replace the time-worn "triangular" play and the inane vaudevilles which for some time past seem to have satisfied the public.

The theme of M. Porché's play is simple; yet it almost approaches the dignity of a thesis. Rose Roset, the "young girl with pink cheeks," disguised as a boy, travels through the dismal Country of Gray Faces, with her faithful retainer Benoit. In the Gray Country all the joy of living has been killed by regulations. The Gray Faces live sheltered from the vivifying rays of the sun by the thick walls of tradition and rule. The arrival of Rose Roset and her companion provokes a scandal, for they are both rosy, healthy, joyful, tanned by the sun. It is necessary to say that Rose represents happiness, independence, and freedom—whilst Benoit personifies frankness, courage, and popular common sense.

Rose Roset, in her disguise as a boy, becomes the friend of Prince Théophile, who is heir to the crown of the Gray Land but who is under the absolute domination of his aunt, an awe-inspiring person called Anastasia who wears an emblematic pair of scissors dangling from her waist and in whom the public, delighted by its own perpetuity, recognized the Censor!

Naturally the inevitable occurs even in a symbolical play. Rose Roset with her pink cheeks reveals to the oppressed Prince, who lives like a studious recluse in his cellar-like country, the unknown beauties of nature and love—for in her enthusiasm she reveals her identity. Benoit, on the other hand, liberates the humbler Gray Faces from their fears, restrictions, and pusillanimity. And Anastasia and her followers soon see themselves confronted by a mob of people who claim moral and physical freedom.

However, some of the influential Gray Faces—in whom M. Porché has maliciously portrayed the head officials and "fonctionnaires," who fear that they will lose their power—seize Rose and Benoit and condemn them to the supreme penalty. This provokes a revolution, for the people of the Gray Land have caught a glimpse of truth, through the two pink-faced strangers. They overthrow Anastasia, whose scissors will henceforth be useless, and all the oppressive tyranny of officialdom, and the Prince marries Rose.

The play is acted with consummate talent by Mme. Simone, who throws much conviction into her rôle, but who does not declaim the verses as well as she ought. M. Raimu as Benoit has brought all the gifts he acquired in music halls into the composition of the popular figure of the excellent retainer. Mlle. Manby ably personifies the awful Anastasia, but M. Yonnel as the Prince lacks conviction.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Sem Benelli's drama, "La Cena delle Beffe," which has become almost as well known in England, Belgium, and France as in Italy, where it has long been popular, is to be presented under the title of "The Jest" at the Plymouth Theatre, beginning Wednesday evening, with John Barrymore, Lionel Barrymore, Miss Maude Hanford, Miss Gilda Varesi, and Arthur Forrest in the cast.

"Come Along," a new musical comedy by Bide Dudley, with music by John Louw Wilson, is the new offering at the Nora Bayes Theatre.

John Drew is rehearsing a new play for his first stage appearance of the present season.

Miss Grace George hopes to establish a stock company in New York next season. She has several American plays in hand and is to go abroad in May in search of other new pieces.

Miss Josephine Victor has begun rehearsals of a new play by Miss Edith Ellis.

John D. Williams will present on April 21 a comedy, "Three for Diana."

adapted by Chester Bailey Fernald from the Italian comedy, "Il Terzo Marito," by Sabatino Lopez. Miss Martha Hedman will have the chief rôle. Others in the cast will be John Halliday, David Glasford, Misses Blanche Chapman, Anne Faystone and Lillian Brennard.

Stuart Walker's company is to begin its annual engagement in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5.

Bert Levy, of the Hippodrome, has organized the clowns of "Everything" into an entertainment unit, which will appear in the debarkation hospitals between the matinee and night performances at the Hippodrome.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn announce that DeWolf Hopper will remain under their management next season in "The Better Ole" and a new play.

Oliver Morosco has acquired the dramatic rights to Joseph C. Lincoln's novel, "Cap'n Warren's Wards," intending it for Thomas Wise, Frederic and Fanny Hatton will make the stage version.

"The Challenge," a new drama by Eugene Walter, is soon to be presented by Selwyn & Co.

Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske was tendered a dinner by the Society of Arts and Sciences, Sunday evening at the Biltmore Hotel, in recognition of her contributions to the American stage as producer and actress. There were more than 750 guests. Otis Skinner introduced the speakers, all of whom joined in paying tribute to Mrs. Fiske. Among those who spoke were John Drew, Henry Miller, William Gillette, Patrick Francis Murphy, Francis Wilson, and Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the last returning in kind the graceful compliment given him and his men by Mrs. Fiske in her speech of thanks to her hosts.

"Beggars that I am, I am poor in thanks," said Mrs. Fiske. "Yet I feel that this is more than a personal tribute to one who has sought to maintain, however faintly, some of the good traditions of the theater. I feel rather that in your presence is a tribute to my profession which has had so many faithful representatives."

Mrs. Fiske spoke warmly of the work of American authors and actors and made special reference to those among the guests at the speakers' table. She said she believed that few plays worthy of production fail to reach the stage, and added that she had great respect for the judgment of the public upon a play, having been satisfied in the end that this judgment was usually right.

Among those who sat at the speakers' table were Misses Geraldine Farrar, Julia Arthur, Mary Shaw, Frances Starr, Edna Ferber, Ethel Watts Grant, and Clara Joel, John Luther Long, David Belasco, Walter Prichard Eaton, Jacques Copeau, Norman Hapgood, Otto H. Kahn, Lou Tellegen, Harrison Grey Fiske, C. H. Meltzer, Philip Moeller, and Hamilton Revelle.

COMMUNITY THEATER
PLAN FOR HAMPSTEAD

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—An important step to decentralize theatrical attraction so long monopolized by the West End has been taken by the Hampstead Garden Suburb. One might almost say another step, for in more than one instance independent enterprises have been started lately, notably Mr. Nigel Playfair's at Hammersmith. But in this latter case the existing buildings have been utilized, while in the Hampstead project the erection of a brand new theater is contemplated. Indeed, a site close to Golders Green tube station has been applied for, and, in choosing so get-at-able a position, the promoters show their wisdom, for it must be confessed to the pampered playgoers of the town the trafficless roads and garden cities suggest long midnight tramps in the mud.

First there is to be put up a preliminary building to seat about 300, which it is hoped will be ready for the first production in the late spring. Work will be continued in this building for about a year or 18 months while funds are being collected for the permanent theater and while the latter is being built. The first building will then become scenes-store, rehearsal place, etc. It is intended to fashion the permanent theater on the most up-to-date plan with the latest conveniences and stage devices, the seating capacity to be 650. The style of the interior and exterior will be quiet and dignified and devoid of any pretentious decorations.

As to the ways and means, it is estimated that the total sum required to carry out the scheme, as far as it goes, is £30,000. For a suburban artistic scheme the amount looks at first sight somewhat prohibitive, not to say obstructive, but the promoters are calm and confident, and when one comes to consider the dreardought figures that are being offered for the mere possession of Drury Lane, these few thousands are, as the song goes, "a mere bagatelle." At any rate, it is decided to raise the money by the issue of £1 fully paid shares, bearing, however, no dividend. But what privileges the shareholders will have has not yet been decided; in any case it will not be of a financial nature, which, no doubt, means no free seats.

As to the government of this admirable scheme, it is proposed to elect a council, and from this to select a committee of management, or board of directors. These will appoint the theater director, who, one is pleased to see, shall have a free hand to carry out his plans, and conduct his business in the manner best suited to his ideas of achieving artistic success and unity, but later it is intended to include of action.

But this is all the crust, very neces-

sary it is true, but what about the fruit? This is to be of a most varied and attractive kind. In the early months one-act plays will predominate—music-drama, mime-drama, puppet-plays, liturgical plays and some new forms of dramatic expression. All literature of all periods will be drawn from, and comedies will be given equal place with more serious fare. In the summer months open-air plays, pageants, masques, and Greek drama will be produced in conjunction with existing associations in the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

As far as possible all costumes and other properties will be made on the premises. Finally it is hoped that such a standard of excellence will be achieved that the theater will become an inspiration to similar schemes throughout the country.

M. LOUIS JOUVET ON
FRENCH THEATER AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"To French-speaking people," said Louis Jouvét, one of the actors in Jacques Copeau's New York branch of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, "the word 'rôle' usually has a somewhat special and technical meaning. It does not refer to one of the parts or characters in a drama in a merely abstract way; it refers to a part, character or person, whichever name you like best, as a composition. It means, in particular, that preparation and study of a part which an actor, working either alone or with help, must

pare with no such expedition. He has good lines? Oh, yes. But good lines do not make a part easy. I consider myself only fairly well begun with Sganarelle."

To a protest of the interviewer, that a beginning of the sort which Mr. Jouvét has made with Molière's wood-chopper turned physician would answer with many an artist for a complete achievement, he replied: "No, I cannot admit that I have yet mastered all the problems of Sganarelle. If I work five years more at him, I may secure the kind of portrait I want. With time, I hope to attain a certain quality of interpretation, and a certain blending of the character into the mise en scène; and then I shall perhaps consider that I have the rôle at my command."

Passing from consideration of his work in the field of acting, and taking up briefly the question of scenic management, he explained that his tendencies were on the whole the same as those of Stanislawski in Russia, and of Appia in Switzerland; and the same essentially, as those of Granville Barker, when Mr. Barker was in the theater, and those of Gordon Craig.

"The secret," he noted, "is that everything proceeds from the general director. On the Vieux Colombier stage, we are all guided by what Mr. Copeau wants. We labor for an ensemble, each one of us abnegating his preferences to the whole effect. We use simple settings, keeping the same main background for every scene. We have not yet fully reached our desired purpose in New York with our stage decoration, and we have at times made the pictures severer than we wished. But we have done what we chiefly felt was necessary, in providing a decoration that was honest. We know that to deceive the eye of the spectators is not to give illusion. For that reason, we never paint trees in the background. We know that illusion is in the mind of the people who look at the stage. We regard the public as having a share in the performance, which is to see and hear. In Paris we have had success, working with honesty and conscience and bringing forward material which the public was not familiar with. We trust to have success finally here, working in the same way."

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (March 18).—The Scala Theater in Charlotte Street, Soho, seems to be settling down to the work for which it was built, namely, "legitimate" drama. Inside it is certainly the most beautiful theater in London, but whether it is equally suitable has long been a point of discussion. It has, in fact, been called the "unconformable playhouse in town," besides being cold and cheerless. But it depends whether you look at it from the managerial point of view or that of the audience. The playgoer finds in the Scala a comfort and roominess he does not meet with elsewhere. Fancy being able to go to any part of the auditorium without going through a door! You just walk up or down the handsome marble steps on each side of the house and you can't stick your penknife in the marble at the Scala; it is the real thing. So is the artistic hammered-iron trelliswork and the big bronze chains. One always feels, however, that the curtain must rise on a scene from Greek drama or some court scene of the first Empire.

The Scala stands upon the site of the old Prince of Wales Theater, which was made famous by the Hanfords, and which was the scene of some of their greatest triumphs. But although all "fashion" was drawn to Tottenham Street in the sixties and seventies to see Marie Wilton (now Lady Bancroft) in burlesque, it refused all blandishments to draw it thither after the new theater had been set up. So the consequence was that one kind of thing after another was presented there, drama only fitfully, the staple food for the public being the cinema. In fact, during the coronation year the Scala earned an exclusive reputation by the beauty of its picture of the royal ceremonies, and even greater fame with those of the Delhi Durbar. The present theater was opened by Lady Bancroft in December, 1904, and Forbes-Robertson "dramatically" opened it in September, 1905, with the performance of "The Conquerors," by R. E. Fyfe. But his season failed to draw theatergoers off the West End "beat," and the house quitted drama for the more popular fare, as described above, with a few dramatic ventures now and again of a rather mushroom order.

Mr. Matheson Lang has recently had a successful season at the Scala, with a piece called "The Purple Mask," which, when withdrawn on April 26, will have run 10 months. This is indeed a promising return, and that there is going to be no falling away from this higher career of the playhouse is seen in the fact that Mr. L. P. Nettlefold, the present lessee, intends to produce there a series of new plays, the first of which is expected to be ready on April 30. This is W. S. Tremayne's four-act piece entitled "The Black Feather," which has been described as a romance of the secret service. Mr. Nettlefold will play the principal part, that of a member of the British Intelligence Department, who, for obvious reasons always appears to be a hopeless noodle. Austro-German intrigue enters into the plot, but it is all pre-war.

"Our Mr. Hepplewhite" is the title of the new play by Miss Gladys Unger, in which Miss Mary Moore will make her reappearance on the stage. As already announced in these columns, the theater will be the Criterion, Lady Wyndham's (Miss Moore's) own property. The title part will be played by Mr. Arthur Wontner, who, with Mr.

Anthony Ellis, is associated with Lady Wyndham in the venture.

The new play with which the Winter Garden Theater is to open shortly has had its name altered from "The Girl Behind the Gun" to "My Little Wife," to eliminate, it is said, any reference in the title to the war.

"THE HOUSE OF PERIL."
THE QUEEN'S, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The House of Peril," a play in four acts by Horace Annesley Vachell, adapted from Mrs. Belloc Lowndes' novel, "The Chink in the Armor," produced by Alfred Butt and Owen Nares at the Queen's Theater, London, March 8, 1919. The cast:

Count Paul de Virieu.....Owen Nares
William Chester.....John Howell
Wachner.....Norman McKinnel
Solpello.....Fernand Leane
Sylvia Bailey.....Emily Brooke
Anna Wolsky.....Margaret Halstan
Mme. Wachner.....Annie Schletter
Mme. Cagliostro.....Stella Rho
Tucker.....Nannie Bennet

LONDON, England.—Those who have read Mrs. Belloc Lowndes' novel, "The Chink in the Armor," need be told only the chief points of Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell's adaptation of it for the stage under the title "The House of Peril," with which Mr. Owen Nares began management at the Queen's Theater. The play owes its title to some one in the first act declaring that everybody sooner or later came to a house they should not enter. In short, every one had his or her house of peril.

In such a theme, of course, there are tremendous possibilities such as an Ibsen might have expressed in concrete dramatic form. But the piece in question makes a very literal use of the idea and presents a house as real as the Bank of England. In fact the house of peril—one learns it only in the fourth act—is that occupied by a German named Wachner and his wife (the book was written in 1912), who frequent fashionable spas where casinos are the main attraction, and making friends of the unsophisticated, enrich themselves, if necessary, by the extremest means.

Sardou Recalled

You see them in the earlier acts, and their greed, duplicity, and general behavior in their own home disgust you, but in no way prepare you for the villainies that lie beneath the domestic bliss and jocularities. This, of course, is Sardou method, but there was none of that tenseness underlying the calm in the earlier scenes of the new play such as keeps you on edge till the climax in a Sardou drama. Indeed, there was so much explanatory talk to others about things the audience already knew that the designed tension began almost inattention. It takes a masterhand to turn from drawing-room drama to melodrama.

Nevertheless, one was interested in Sylvia Bailey, straight from an English village and fresh as a rose, for it was a question what she would do with her ample means, having got her wish to spread her wings a bit in Paris. With tantalizing originality she makes friends with a Polish lady, Anna Wolsky, who, before two acts are finished, has dined with the Wachners and disappeared. Sylvia dines them the next day and awakens their dangerous admiration for a valuable pearl necklace which she always wears. Of the party are Chester, a young country solicitor from home, and Count Paul de Virieu, his brilliant French rival for her hand. But they do not hear the appointment made by Sylvia to lunch with the Germans at their house next day, and not until the two men, who have meanwhile been putting two and two together, about Anna Wolsky's disappearance, call to tell Sylvia of their suspicions of the Wachners, do they learn where she has gone.

Plots and a Rescue

As Thackeray says, an author, dear reader, can do what he likes with his own figures in a story, so just in the nick of time with a car full of gentlemen, the two heroes break in upon the Wachners, just as Sylvia was

about to go the way of her Polish friend. It was a grim scene that went before the rescue, made none the less gruesome by the strains of the "Moonlight" sonata played by the arch villain during his unctuous wife's preparation of their victim. It will be remembered from the book that the necklace broke and the delay caused in picking up the pearls saved the situation.

The acting was excellent, though it called for little more in the earlier scenes than good manners and a good dressmaker. Mr. Owen Nares, as Count Paul, looked splendidly romantic in a light blue uniform. He had only to look nice and speak nicely; his renowned love-making being used in only one brief episode. For a manager, however, it was a part modestly chosen. Mr. Norman McKinnel as Wachner, and Miss Anna Schletter as his wife, were fine studies for effect as well as character. Miss Schletter's work being the more concentrated. The others fitted admirably into the scheme, and all shared with the dramatic author several calls at the fall of the curtain.

AMERICAN NOTES

Henry W. Savage has accepted for early production "The Love Boat," a musical comedy by Earl Derr Biggers, author of "A Cure for Curables," "Inside the Lines," and of the novel dramatized by George M. Cohan, "Seven Keys to Baldpate." Mr. Biggers has also sold a play to John Cort based on Christopher Morley's novel, "Kathleen."

Capt. Max Monteleone, remembered in Miss Margaret Anglin's Shakespearian company, and more recently an officer in the British Royal Flying Corps, sailed for England last week. It was under Captain Monteleone's stage direction that W. R. MacDonald produced Maeterlinck's "A Burgomaster of Belgium." In London, Captain Monteleone will first produce a three-act comedy of his own, called "Buster." He will then produce another play, with Henry Ainley, and also has two American plays for London presentation.

Morris Gest is due to return to the United States soon, bringing with him several productions bought in Europe. One is called "Mecca," a spectacle on the scale of "Chu Chin Chow."

Miss Elsa Ryan is soon to begin a Canadian tour in "Tea for Three."

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Wonder Play

A. H. Woods Presents

LOUIS MANN and SAM BERNARD

"Friendly Enemies"

THE NATION'S PLAY
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St.
Evenings 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00
Wed. and Sat. 8:15, 8:30

LONGACRE WEST 48th St., near Broadway, Bryant Sq.
Evenings 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
A remarkably interesting mystery playTHREE FACES EAST
with EMMETT CORRIGAN and VIOLET HEMINGCohan & Harris Theatre, West 42nd St., N.Y.
Matinee Wed. and Sat. at 2:10The Royal Vagabond
A COHANIZED OPERA COMIQUE

VANDERBILT Theatre, 48th E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30
RACHEL CROTHERS' COMEDY

A LITTLE JOURNEY
with Ethel Dane and Cyril Kitchley

SMITH & GOLDEN'S N. Y. SUCCESS
3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St., New York
Evenings 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St., New York, E. 8th St.
Evenings 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—TimesWilliam Gillette "BARRIE'S BEST PLAY" Dear Brutus
N.Y. Herald

"Ten Musical Comedies, a Circus and a Super Spectacle on one Stage."
—N. Y. Herald
MAT. DAILY BEST SEATS
Evenings at 8:15

COHAN Theatre, B'way, 43rd St., N.Y.
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
"A Prince There Was"

The Funniest Play Ever Written by GEO. M. COHAN
GEO. M. COHAN AS THE PRINCE

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d Street
Evenings 8:30. Matinee Thurs. & Saturday 2:30

MRS. FISKE

"MIS' NELLY OF N' ORLEANS"
PRINCESS THEATRE, 30th St., East of Broadway, New York
Evenings 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15
Smartest of All Princess Musical Comedies

"OH, MY DEAR"

PARK THEATRE, 6th Ave. & 59th St., N.Y.
Eves. 8:15. Mat. Saturday 2:15
FAREWELL WEEK

TODAY and Tomorrow
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Saturday 2:15
PATIENCE MIKADO
Saturday Evening, 8:15. ROBIN HOOD

Mme. Jeanne Julia Bartet

MME. BARTET LEAVING
COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Comédie Française is a small world in itself, continually subjected to changes and revolutions, which the French public follows with the deep interest it has never ceased to manifest toward the things of the stage. The latest news of the "House," as the First Theater of France is called by its familiars, is that of the coming departure of Mme. Bartet!

Mme. Bartet stands out prominently among the many great artists of the Comédie Française. She is a Parisian and studied at the Conservatoire, of the superior council of which she is now a member. She made her debut at the Vaudeville Theater in 1872, like Réjane, in "L'Arlesienne," by Alphonse Daudet, and greatly impressed Francisque Sarcey, the eminent critic. Mme. Bartet also acted in another play of Daudet's at the Vaudeville, "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné," and here again she was favorably noticed.

In 1879 she entered the Théâtre Français, where she has remained for exactly 40 years, first as "pensionnaire" and next as "sociétaire." During this long period, Mme. Bartet has had the most brilliant of theatrical careers, being the interpreter of the title rôles in such French classics as "Andromaque," "Bérénice," "one of her finest parts," "Antigone," "Iphigénie," whilst also acting with incomparable charm and tact in "Denise," "Francillon," "L'Ami des Femmes," by Alexandre Dumas fils, as Sylvia in "Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard," by Marivaux, and in many works by modern authors, such as Hervieu, Donnay, and Bernstein.

Yet in spite of the great success she always enjoys, as was exemplified again quite recently in the reception of her in "Andromaque," Mme. Bartet has resolved to leave the Comédie Française, where she is so much loved by all her comrades as well as by the personnel of the theater. She made her decision some time ago and is now looking forward to a little more freedom, to being able to travel when and where she pleases.

However, Mme. Bartet will only leave the old theater definitely at the end of the year, after having appeared once again in "Le Pardon," by Jules Lemaitre, and, for the first time in Paris, in "Bérénice," by Albert du Bois, a play in which she has already been seen at Nîmes and at Monte Carlo. The news of her departure evoked general consternation, and it is whispered that she may be named the first honorary "sociétaire" of the Comédie Française.

Some time ago the actors passed a resolution asking that, when they retired, they should obtain their pension and also retain the honorary membership which would allow them to reap before the public from time to time. It is to be hoped that Emile Fabre will agree to this, and thus reward an artist whose career has been a noble example of untiring effort, and who has decided to leave the stage without even giving the traditional farewell performance—always a most painful ceremony.

THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now

Eve. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
M. & MRS. COBURN Present

The Better Ole
Captain Balmes' Farce
Comedy with Music

Other Companies at:

CHICAGO, Illinois Theatre—NOW

PITTSBURGH, Nison Theatre—NOW

OTTAWA, Russell Theatre—NOW

SEATTLE, Metropolitan Theatre—NOW

"THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."

J. Rankin Towse, N. Y. Evening Post

WALTER AS

HAMPDEN-HAMLET

FOLLOWING CITIES THIS WEEK:

BALTIMORE—Auditorium, THIS AFTERNOON.

PHILADELPHIA—Adelphi, Wednesday Aft.

WILKESBARRE—Grand Opera, Thursday Aft.

PHILADELPHIA—Adelphi, Friday Afternoon.

NEW YORK—Plymouth Thea., Sat. 10:30 A.M.

BROOKLYN—Academy of Music, Sat. Ev. 8:15.

WASHINGTON—Garfield, Monday Aft., Apr. 14.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE, Chicago

EVERY NIGHT
Rej. Mat. Saturday—Pop. Mat. Wednesday

"Sweet and pure as the breath of a May morning." Such performances are good and calculated to do good.—Rev. John F. Brundage

Patricia Collinge

In the new character comedy success

"TILLIE"

A dramatization of the novel of that name by Helen K. Martin and Frank Howe, Jr.

THE HOME FORUM

Bayard Taylor

Bayard Taylor was a daring adventurer in the noble sense of the word. Intellectual curiosity, the love of travel, and the courage which welcomes risks as joyfully as men of another type avoid them—the qualities of the man who goes to the ends of the earth—were his prime characteristics. Add to them . . . loyalty of nature, and a genius for friendship, and you have the man in large outline. You must go to his letters for the color of his temperament, his eager longing for recognition, and his generous welcome to the successes of his contemporaries; his self-confidence, born of the consciousness of strength, and his self-distrust, born of the sense of skill not wholly within reach; his ardent pursuit of the flying goal—the man as his friends knew and loved him.

There was never any doubt about his career; that was settled when he was born. He was off and away while he was still a little child. "Almost my first recollection," he writes, "is of a swamp, into which I went bare-legged at morning, and out of which I came, when driven by hunger, with long stockings of black mud, and a mask of the same." And again: "In looking back at my childhood, I can recall the intensest desire to climb upward, so that without shifting the circle of my horizon I could yet extend it and take in a far wider sweep of vision." This eager child, who found the ancestral field too narrow and must see the landscape, came of the most resolute home-keeping stock: Quaker and Pennsylvania German.

Taylor speaks of himself as a child of the Palm and the Pine, and his love of the Orient and evident delight in wearing the fez and the turban betray a strain in his blood alien alike to the unworldly quietness of the Friend and the home-keeping thrift of the German from the Rhenish Palatinate. To the end of his days the home acre and the landscape were dear to him; thirst for travel was never slaked, but at the ends of the earth his heart was always with his people, and he never lost his early joy in the lovely landscape upon which his childhood looked. The pastoral charm of the country that stretches west of Philadelphia for fifty miles or more has no rival this side England. It has many of the qualities of an Old World landscape: a sense of settled peace, an ordered life, a prosperity earned by industry and sustained by character, the ripeness which comes into a landscape when through long generations men have put themselves into nature and nature has taken them into equal partnership.

The hour was propitious to the young adventurer. He used to say that he and the locomotive were born in the same year—in 1825 stage coaches were still running, and canal boats carried passengers; but the day of swift communication had



Cottages at Lee, Devonshire

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

dawned, and railway and steamship were getting ready to make the journey of Taylor's manhood possible. Now that one can go from Philadelphia to Tokyo in fourteen or fifteen days, the facilities of travel in 1844, when Taylor crossed the Atlantic for the first time, seem almost as limited as the productive capacity of the hand loom; but they brought the ends of the earth within the reach of the stout heart.

Neither in schooling nor in money resources did fortune smile on the future traveler whose first excursion in the world was a journey on foot to the battlefield of Brandywine; instead of outward facility she gave him an indomitable spirit of untiring energy. He never went beyond the local schools; but he was reading German, French, and Spanish in boyhood. At the age of twelve he was already afoot in foreign lands and at home in earlier centuries. He read Ovid and Racine in the original; German was like a mother tongue to him, and Milton, Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, and all the English and American poets within reach became his intimate friends. He once said that he never could see a book written in a foreign language without the most ardent desire to read it. He was an indefatigable reader, and his memory was so vivid and retentive that he could never forget a nonsense verse read in an idle hour. He learned the trails early and had small need of guides—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Signaling

Signaling began with sign-talking, and the first sign-talkers in the world have for many ages been the North American Indians. Among them, the language of gesture reached a pitch of excellence, inasmuch as it included effective communication, at a distance, even superior to that of the organizers of the Mollan Vespers who in 1282 planned the rebellion throughout the island and fixed the day and the hour without a word being spoken or written. Every tribe, and branch of a tribe, was, and is, known afar off by its particular sign as clearly as a ship is known by its national flag; and the fact that the sign-language, near and distant, is understood by every tribe between the oceans proves that it is older than the divisions into tribes.

A few examples will suffice. The Indian sign of danger is to form the right-hand forefinger and thumb into a curve and point toward the place in which the danger lies. When ordering a man to halt, the right hand is raised with the palm in front and slowly pushed backward and forward several times. If a messenger is being sent to tell him why he has been stopped, the right hand is extended, flat and edgewise, and moved downward several times. The sign of peace is the palm of the hand held up. In asking the question as to your identity, the right hand is raised palm in front and slowly moved to the right and left. In asking if it be peace, both hands are raised and grasped as if shaking hands. Smoke signals and drum signals are frequent, so many times at different intervals having different meanings. At night, arrow signaling is used. The arrows

are wrapped with tow round their heads, the tow is dipped in some resinous matter and lighted, and the blazing messenger shot aloft to be visible for many miles. Further, as Colonel Dodge describes, Indians signal and maneuver by flashing the sunshine from what is practically a heliograph. Here we have every step in the art of signaling, taking us back years before the line of fires that bore along the news of the fall of Troy.

Signaling by fire at night and smoke by day seems to have spread everywhere, and still survives in out-of-the-way corners; but it did not remain at merely raising the fire for one message, but to yield many messages by people standing or passing in front of it, in different numbers and attitudes, and even holding different objects, often with a code of many signs in which were the rudiments of flashlight signaling. The number of fires, too, was not without significance; they were not lighted in numbers to give a bigger blaze, but to give a different signal. To come close home, there is an old Act of the Scots Parliament of 1465 cap. 58, directing "that one bale or faggot shall be warning of the approach of the English in any manner; two bales that they are coming indeed; four bales blazing beside each other that the enemy are in great force." The reference to this Act is given by Sir Walter Scott in explanation of his vivid stanza (lil. 29) in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel":

"The ready page, with hurried hand,
Awaked the need-fire's slumbering brand.
And ruddy blushed the heaven:
For a sheet of flame from the turret high.

Waved like a blood-flag on the sky,
All bating and uneven;
And soon a score of fires, I ween,
From height, and hill, and cliff, were seen;
Each with warlike things fraught,
Each from each the signal caught;
Each after each, they glanced to sight.
As stars arise upon the night.

He gleamed on many a dusky turn,
Haunted by the lonesome eun,
On many a cairn's grey pyramid,
Till high Duinidin the blazes saw
From Soltra and Dumper Law.
And Lothian heard the Regent's order
That all should bowne them for the Border."

The idea of this excellent verse was adopted by Macaulay in his more familiar description of the beacons of the Armada, of which the existing map shows that they were not lighted on ground because it was high, but because it was a point in a carefully thought-out system of signaling which extended all over England. W. J. Gordon (from "Flags of the World").

Forecast

Leaf-woven homes, where twitter-words
Will grow to songs, and eggs to birds;
Ambitious buds shall swell to flowers
And April smiles to sunny hours.
Bright days shall be, and gentle
Nights;
Full of soft breaths and echo-lights.
—Thomas Hood.

Thatch Seems at Home in Devon

Tradition assigns the honor of having housed the three Maids of Lee, whose story is told so movingly in the old ballad, to certain cottages of exceedingly picturesque appearance situated at Lee near Ilfracombe in the pleasant county of Devon. Whether tradition is correct in this matter, and whoever their former inmates have been, there can be no two opinions as to the beauty of the cottages in question. Thatch lends an air of picturesqueness to any building, whether it be an old Dutch homestead in Cape Colony, or a cottage in an English village, and, for some reason or another, thatch seems particularly at home in Devonshire. Just in the same way, Devonshire cottages, such as these at Lee and the many like them in the villages throughout the county, seem to combine all the traditional features of English village dwellings and their surroundings. The little gardens before the doors can generally be depended upon to show a riot of blossom; wallflowers and stocks, cabbage roses, and such old-fashioned flowers are sure to be there, with very likely, an admixture of more modern favorites as well, and possibly there will be fragrant lavender and rosemary bushes against the inclosing fence.

Devonshire village folk are proverbial for their good looks, and their soft speech, with its modulated vowels, is far more musical than the harsher intonation to be heard in some of the northern counties. Nowhere in England are the orchards more laden with fruit than in Devonshire, nor the apples in their rosettes. Nowhere, perhaps, is the growth in the valleys more luxuriant nor anywhere is the air purer, sweeter than that which flows down from the heather-covered uplands. Devon is a favored county and its inhabitants realize the fact. One of them, John Prince, sometime vicar of Berry Pomeroy, writes in terms which probably many another Devonshire man would echo, declared that "inasmuch as without envy be it spoken—what has been avouched of England in general may be applicable to this county in particular, 'that she can live better of herself without being beholden to the rest of the kingdom, than that can subsist without being beholden to her.'"

Whistler at West Point

A word now for Whistler—James A. MacNeill Whistler. How he loved West Point! Julien Weir wrote me that when he died in London with Whistler, and told him that football had been introduced at West Point, the old gentleman was shocked beyond expression, and exclaimed: "A West Point cadet to be kicked with the boot of a Harvard junior!"

Whistler, as we know, held peculiar theories on art, and was never moved by imitator criticism, of which a bountiful supply was always on hand—even John Ruskin questioned "the cockney impudence of this fellow flinging a pot of paint in the public face and charging two hundred guineas for it." And

now that I come to speak of criticism, what various kinds of it there are in this world! the inimical, the friendly, the rebuffing, and the encouraging; then again there is the incompetent. How Whistler hated the last, and how we all detest it, and how often did he say, "None but artists should be critics."

Did I say that Whistler loved West Point? Why, he simply adored it, this his foster-mother; "the one institution," as he would say, "the superiority of which to everything of its kind in the world is universally admitted!" West Point to him was America. "Had silicon been a gas, madame, I would have been a soldier."

Yet there were other things that led to Whistler's downfall in chemistry, and which the cadet himself knew had had a very prejudicial effect. "Go to your room, Mr. Whistler, and brush your hair," were the not infrequent instructions of Lieut. Caleb Huse. This officer's dignity was time and again outraged by the free and easy manner in which Mr. Whistler combed his raven locks in the section room with his extended fingers. . . . So it goes in this world and the song once again is realized:

"Some people know all things;
All people know some things;
But all people do not know all things."

—Joseph Pearson Farley, U. S. A., in "Three Rivers."

The Blacksmith

All these children of St. Elói are strong men. . . . For they are often wheelwrights as well as blacksmiths in the country, and those who build neither carts nor carriages can at least shoe horses.

They hardly ever work alone. The smith must have a workman or apprentice to help him. They live a little on the road which passes their forge, and the most occupied, the most conscientious, does not pass an hour without exchanging a greeting with a deputy on his way to the council room, the messenger or milkmaid returning from the town, the farm laborer who comes to ask if the point of the plowshare is sharpened yet. The little boys astride the mares which know their own way to the forge, and stop at the door of their own accord, arrive at nightfall when the men have unharnessed the beasts of burden. "What do you want, little one?" "New shoes for Julie, Master Poubert; the master has asked for good nails. Must I wait long?" "An hour at most." The hour lengthens out, and night falls. Artists have loved to depict this aspect of the forge. French, Flemish, English, German, they have painted it at dusk, when the coal fire flames more, and awakens more reflections in the daylight mixed with shadows. The apprentice blows the great bellows hung from the roof and pulls his chain; the master, his heavy perspiring face lit up, turns and re-turns the iron in the flame; the horses are fastened to hooks in the wall, and wait with drooping heads while the road behind them unwinds its diminishing ribbon, turns, and loses itself among the trees.

It is a subject so familiar to every walker, that you will find it reproduced on the colored plates which delighted the people, still simple in their tastes, at the beginning of the last century. With the views of Paris, nothing was more fashionable than views of the principal trades, printed in the soft paste by the workmen of Limoges or Clermont. Look at the collection. Next to the water-carrier, a robust Auvergnat whose face gets broader toward the bottom, no one looks better or seems happier to be alive than the village blacksmith, placing a shoe on the smoking hoof of a horse. And the picture is not incorrect.

I must add that here, as elsewhere, the craft grows with the man, and may develop into a high art. It is the inferior poets in offices, the poor clerks' places, so keenly sought after by the simple-minded, which are sealed up, have no outlet, inspire body, mind, fortune, which under such conditions can only vegetate. Manual trades are free otherwise, they are other schools of human dignity, of progress, other sources of wealth. Above the ordinary blacksmith there is the smith, skilled enough to make strong rooms and frameworks of metal; there is the great business, which disposes of considerable capital, which forges the armor plates of our ironclads and fortresses, which drills our cannon, and throws bridges over our rivers, and above all there are master smiths, who have designed, built, filed, polished, and brought to perfection iron screens like that of Nancy, doors like that of the gallery of Apollo in the Louvre, armor like that in our museums, swords, bucklers, vases, candelabra, and even the numerous wrought-iron balconies which may still be found in the old towns of France, Spain, and Germany, quite new, sealed in white stone, when the taste for decoration which is rapidly reviving, has renewed the interior of our houses and turns its attention to the decoration of the outside.—René Bazin (from "Gentle France," written for the school children of France, tr. by Mary Dougherty).

In the Red April Dawn

In the red April dawn,
In the wild April weather,
From brake and thicket and lawn
The birds sing all together.

The look of the hoysen Spring
Is pinched and shrewish and cold;
But all together they sing
Of a world that can never be old.

Of a world still young—still young!
—W. E. Henley.

"Judgment Unto Victory"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE verb "to judge" comes to us today with fresh force and majesty in its obsolete sense of "to govern." It was so used in Solomon's unselfed prayer when he humbly petitioned: "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad; for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?" He realized, as the world is now realizing, throughout its length and breadth, its highest and humblest avenues, that this so great people cannot be governed except it be by the understanding heart, that shall know the good from the bad for all; that whatever is bad for one nation or group or individual is bad for all. It is becoming ever clearer that the understanding heart of true brotherhood, which shall draw together all nations, and judge or govern this so great a people is only in the gift of divine Love, the wisdom of divine Mind, the operation of divine law.

The human yearning, voiced again and again through the Old Testament, did not bring about God's kingdom. It will be remembered that Gideon had scarcely breathed his noble declaration that neither he nor his son but the Lord should rule the people, when he straightway commanded his subjects to bring the gold earrings of the vanquished, that he might mold them into an offering which became a snare of idolatry to all Israel.

Then, after centuries of a world praying to the one God and following after many gods, came the supreme Leader, Christ Jesus, who declared the government of Spirit. To Gideon's groping intent to be led by infinite wisdom, to every human aspiration for spiritual ideals in government, rather than the merely material sense of expediency or human will, Jesus the Christ showed the one way of fulfillment in his mighty declaration: "For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself; and hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man." Ever since, Christian nations have looked to Jesus the Christ as the Way-shower to the true kingdom; nevertheless, nearly twenty centuries have passed and still the authority of the Son of man has not seemed to govern the world. Why does it seem, to a growing multitude today—through all the apparent chaos—that "Judgment unto victory" approaches ever nearer?

To Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, it was revealed that Christ is indeed the Way to absolute freedom of true government, not by following, however selflessly, the historic man, Jesus, as an ethical exemplar, but by recognizing that "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe." (Science and Health, p. 313.) To her it was clear that this scientific man demonstrated, with absolute certainty, the supreme fact of spiritual causation, which was to revolutionize the world. Mrs. Eddy affirms, on the fourth page of her Message to the Mother Church for 1901, "God is the author of Science—neither man nor matter can be. The Science of God must be, is, divine, predicated of Principle and demonstrated as divine Love; and Christianity is divine Science; else there is no Science and no Christianity."

When, therefore, the Discoverer of Christian Science declared Jesus to be the most scientific man, she meant the most spiritual, the one who could and did acknowledge literally our Father who is in heaven, and was thus, above all others, best able to bring to human apprehension Spirit, Mind, as sole cause and creator, and, therefore, the sole authority. Mrs. Eddy's teaching reveals that Jesus proved each of his momentous statements concerning spiritual causation as exactly as a mathematician sustains each theorem. In an ever increasing degree of power, he demonstrated the Christ as the true idea, or image of God, reflecting the divine Principle, creative Mind, or Spirit, the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of which precludes the possibility that such an opposite as matter, or the carnal, so-called mind, can have any foundation in fact, can be anything more than illusion, counterfeit, a lying supposition about the eternal verity of God, and man in the image and likeness of God.

Christian Science shows that no act of Jesus was miraculous, in the sense of breaking, or transcending real law, but that each "sign" was an absolute fulfilling of the one and only law, the law of divine Principle, which revealed man's inseparability from his Maker. The glory of Christian Science is that it teaches each one of us, now and here, how he may become conscious of the at-one-ment, of which Jesus was the Messiah, and prove for himself, to a greater and greater degree, what the Master demonstrated on so complete a scale. Not until Mrs. Eddy's supreme discovery of Christ, Truth, as the eternal, incontrovertible proof of spiritual cause and effect, and the consequent unreality—the mirage—of matter and all its discordant phenomena, did the healing, saving power of divine Mind become again a demonstrable reality, or understanding of Principle, for the use and blessing, for the complete liberation of mankind, in just the measure by which the individual puts off the old man, or material misconception, and puts on the new man, the Christ idea, or spiritual concept of being, wherein man is self-

governed because governed by his divine Principle, the one Mind, which the real man reflects, and from which he is never separated.

Over grim battlefields and devastated highways and byways of this world, mankind is marching toward the victory of true self-government because, through Christian Science, he is learning to put away the myth and idolatry of matter and acknowledge the one God, Spirit, Mind, as causing, constituting, and governing all that is. Of her early vision Mrs. Eddy has written: "I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged." (Science and Health, pp. 226-227.) Thus the world is beholding "the brightness of his coming"—the Christ—who shall "send forth judgment unto victory."

A Song of Waking

The maple buds are red, are red,
The robin's call is sweet;
The blue sky floats above thy head,
The violets kiss thy feet.
The sun sheds emeralds on the spray,
And sapphires on the lake;
A million wings unfold today,
A million flowers awake.

Their starry cups the cowslips lift
To catch the golden light.
The innocent looks up with eyes
That know no deeper shade
Than falls from wings of butterflies,
Too fair to make afraid.

With long green raiment blown and wet,
The willows, hand in hand,
Lean low to teach the rivulet
What trees may understand
Of murmurous tune and idle dance.
With broken rhymes whose flow
A poet's ear shall catch, perchance,
A score of miles below.
—Katherine Lee Bates.

Out Into the Campagna

An hour's walk will take you out into the Campagna, where you will look across the motionless beave of the solitude dotted here and there with lazy cattle to the double wall of mountain, the nearest opaline with change of light, the farther Parian with snow that only grows whiter when the cloud shadows melt across it—the air overhead rippling with larks too countless to be watched, and the turf around you glowing with strange flowers, each a wonder, yet so numberless that you would as soon think of gathering a nosegay of blades of grass.—Lowell.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communication regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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POSTAGE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY CORRESPONDENT IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50; One Month, 75c
Single copies 5 cents.

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PRINTING REQUIRED FOR EXCHANGE
In North America: 10 copies of 10 pages, 10c; 20 copies of 10 pages, 20c; 30 copies of 10 pages, 30c; 40 copies of 10 pages, 40c; 50 copies of 10 pages, 50c; 60 copies of 10 pages, 60c; 70 copies of 10 pages, 70c; 80 copies of 10 pages, 80c; 90 copies of 10 pages, 90c; 100 copies of 10 pages, 1.00.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including
The Christian Science Journal, LONDON
The Herald of Christian Science, LOS ANGELES
The Herald of Christian Science, BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Sons of Martha

THE economy of nations is in a parlous condition. A world which knows not Adam Smith or Ricardo takes to its heart Norman Angell, only to find that it is easier to write an interesting book than a sound one. Lombard Street and Wall Street lie entrenched behind the theories of the "Dismal Science," while Ruskin College disseminates the heresies of "Unto This Last," while Socialism preaches its doctrines at every street corner, and while the Bolshevik and the Spartacist fill the cities of Russia and Germany with anarchy which the old Roman proverb declares is the greatest of all evils. Now it is quite true that no man will make converts by banging the "Wealth of Nations" in a Bolshevik conventicle, just as it is certain that the red flag would not be a good recruiting emblem in Lombard Street or Wall Street. None the less the fact remains that the red flag and Wall Street, the Bank of England and the Bourse de Travail are factors which cannot be ignored in the Second Phase of Armageddon.

The situation is as thus. The other day a master in Wall Street laid it down to a representative of this paper that the economic future lay on the knees of the gods, in the shape of the great twin brethren, Supply and Demand. The question of wages he insisted was regulated by the cost of living, and with the fall of prices, which was inevitable, must come a corresponding fall in wages. And as a proof of this, and as a sign of the times, he reiterated again and again that the copper market was breaking. Many years ago, Benjamin Disraeli, then prime minister in Downing Street, predicted a trade revival in the United Kingdom on a change in the price of alkali. Mr. Disraeli, though it pleased the radical papers to be humorous, was not talking nonsense, and, in the same way, whatever else a Wall Street magnate may or may not know, he certainly understands every move in the ancient game of finance. But it must be remembered that General "Supply" and General "Demand" have always, like the Austrian commanders in Lombardy, been dependent for their success on the enemy playing the game conventionally. When the revolution in France brought a revolutionary general to command the army of Italy, the conventions were shattered, and the Austrian generals were left protesting that Napoleon had gained the victory by breaking all the laws of war.

Now there is no reason to believe that General "Supply" or General "Demand" is going to receive any more consideration than did Beaulieu or Colli, Alvinzi or Wurms, in Italy. Within a few hours of his conversation with the master in Wall Street, the same representative sat and talked with "the common people," in a hotel up-town. At that meeting an emphatic repudiation of bolshevism and all its works was accompanied by an equally emphatic declaration that no effort of General "Supply" or General "Demand" would be permitted to force down the rise in wages attained during the war, or to prevent the attainment of a scale of living far in advance of anything possible in the conditions prevalent today. In plain English, the inexorability of the so-called law of supply and demand depends entirely upon an agreement by both sides to respect it as a law of strategy. When the Austrians, retiring from the Mincio, escaped through neutral Peschiera, they gave Napoleon an excuse for crossing the Adige. In the same way, the moment the State intervenes to fix hours or wages, the escape from an immediate economic deadlock is found through the streets of Peschiera, but the Adige, the theoretical line of supply and demand, is thereby rendered untenable.

That it is, in any case, untenable was the economic gospel adumbrated in "Unto This Last," and preached throughout the land by the students of Ruskin College. Unfortunately the arguments used in support of this are not by any means invariably those of trained thinkers. They are, indeed, in the mass, the fallacies of ignorance, powerful for mischief at the street corner, but devoid of any scientific foundation at all. Thus it was argued freely, last winter, in the more ignorant sections of British Labor, that the wages paid in the war factories could easily be increased on a return to peace, because the industries of the country would necessarily be more remunerative in such conditions. What, of course, was left out of sight, and what the street corner seemed unable to assimilate, was the economic fact that war industries are at all times unremunerative, and must be paid for out of war taxation or out of capital in the shape of loans. Now, with the approach of peace, war industries come to an end. The workers in them must be absorbed elsewhere. But the industries in which they are absorbed cannot be financed on war loans, regardless of expenditure and return, but must be dependent upon profitable working.

It is the failure of imperfectly educated Labor to understand all this, that constitutes a perpetual nightmare for the Trade Union leaders. Their efforts to explain the facts are unrelenting and sincere, but they are handicapped in their efforts by the very ignorance which was once the bulwark of capitalism of the baser sort. As a result, the failure, whether deliberate or supine, properly to educate the workman, has produced the Frankenstein of incredulity and stupidity which jeers at facts, sneers at arguments, and insists upon regarding the Treasury as a bottomless Fortunatus purse. Even more difficult, perhaps, to deal with is that dangerous quantum of Mr. Pope's, a little learning, a draft of which can, he insists, only be overcome by a deeper draft.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
These shallow drafts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again."

It is on such ignorance in general, and on the vanity of it in particular, that the anarchist and the Bolshevik thrive. Their stock in trade is destruction. But the

real workers, the sons of Martha as Mr. Kipling so splendidly calls them, are builders to a man. Hod-men, if you like, and not Wrens; not Harrimans, perhaps, but plate-layers: though Wren and Harriman were real workers also. Still having this every one of them for their motto, "Simple service simply given to his own kind in their common need."

A Stir About Plants

WHILE the public has read occasional items about a new ruling which will exclude certain common plants from the United States, there is little appreciation of the drastic nature of this ruling and its effect upon both private gardens and nursery interests. The facts in brief are these: The Federal Horticultural Board, created by Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture, has declared a quarantine which will prevent the importation, after June 1 of this year, of almost all of what are known to the trade as the ornamental materials which the United States now buys from other countries. In the list are such familiar plants as rhododendrons, including azaleas; boxwood, budded and grafted roses, dahlias, bay trees, palms, and dracaenas.

Few people realize the extent to which the United States has always depended upon other countries, especially Holland, Belgium, France, and England, for its novelties and improved forms, as well as for standard plants. England, having none of its own, has taken from the United States native rhododendrons and sent back hybrids of wonderful beauty and size. She has taken the American roadside aster, a common weed, and returned it as a glorified garden subject. For years Holland and Belgium have supplied the United States with azaleas, astilbes, gladioli, and many florists' plants which can be produced in those countries cheaper than in the New World. The producers in those countries not unnaturally feel that they are being badly dealt with, as this new ruling, known as Regulation No. 37, will take away their best customers just when they are trying to rehabilitate themselves after more than four years of war.

The reason given for the ruling of the Federal Horticultural Board is the danger of importing destructive insects, but the effects are those of a high protective tariff. For that reason, it is argued, nurserymen in the United States will be free to undertake the growing of the excluded plants without danger of outside competition. The wider development of the industry in America has long been discussed. Indeed, a beginning has been made on the Pacific coast, where great numbers of azaleas and similar plants are now being raised. On Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, several acres are being given over to the raising of a Chinese lily discovered by Ernest H. Wilson on the borderland of Tibet, and the American-grown lilies are said to be better than those in the plant's native habitat. If lily of the valley can be produced in Sweden, and azaleas in Germany, as well as in Ghent, there is no reason for believing that they cannot be raised commercially, and successfully, in the United States. Indeed, with its wide variations in climatic and soil conditions, the American continent can raise practically all such plants as now come from other lands. These facts are not denied.

It is contended by nurserymen, however, that years will be required to establish an industry which will produce a volume of material equal to that which has come from Europe for a generation and more. Many plants, such, for example, as bay trees, are of very slow growth. Three years are needed for bringing azaleas to salable size. There would have been much less complaint, nurserymen say, had the Horticultural Board announced that the new ruling would take effect in two or three years. Then there would have been an opportunity for producers and dealers to adjust themselves to the changed conditions. As it is, this adjustment must be made under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, and its effects will be far-reaching. They will be felt by the amateur garden maker and the flower lover in the increasing scarcity of certain favorite plants, and in sharp price advances. They will be seen in the restricted operations of European nurseries which have catered to the American trade. They will be evident in the lack of novelties from across the sea, and this is one of the most unfortunate features, so far as the amateur is concerned. E. A. Bowles, of the Royal Horticultural Society, has written in a letter: "I read with dismay of your prohibiting the importation of plants in such a way that American gardens will be kept waiting for our best things for a decade at least, even if in that time your nurseries can propagate the stocks from the few admitted." The Horticultural Board undertakes to admit a few plants for propagation through Washington, but the number will doubtless be very limited.

Perhaps, however, the new arrangement will bring about the greater use of native American plants, which have been neglected in the past. This is desirable. Possibly there will be an increasing effort by American growers to create improved varieties. In any event, there is certain to be a revolution in horticultural practices, after the first of June. What the ultimate result will be, so far as the plant growers and the garden lovers of America are concerned, is a question upon which there is a sharp division. Time alone has the answer.

The Grand Fleet

WHEN Admiral Sir David Beatty hauled down his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet, on the dispersal of that great fighting force, yesterday, he signaled the bringing to an end of one of the most remarkable incidents in the world's history. Those who understand best what the struggle just ended meant and means realize most clearly how entirely futile is any attempt to estimate the share of any of the allied nations in the war, any attempt to apportion praise and honor. There is one point, however, upon which all are agreed, namely, that if it had not been for the remorseless, dogged stand of the British Grand Fleet, from that August morning, nearly five years ago, when it suddenly "disappeared into the unknown," until the day that it lined up outside Scapa flow to see the German fleet come in, humanly

speaking, the winning of the war by the Allies would have been impossible. And it was done in silence. Save for a sudden hurricane of sound off Heligoland, off Jutland, off Zeebrugge, which, for a moment, compelled the world's attention, the work of the Grand Fleet was, for the most part, a silent work, and, as Mr. Lloyd George put it on a famous occasion, "taken for granted." Day by day, all through the great struggle, came the dispatches and bulletins from the theaters of war in France, in Italy, in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, and elsewhere. But the story of the doings of the Grand Fleet as it doubled, trebled, quadrupled itself in strength; as it silently drew the cordon over against Germany closer is only now beginning to be told. Night and day, unremittingly, in all weathers, through four and a half years, the ships of the Grand Fleet patrolled the gray waters of the North Sea, always on the alert, always with decks cleared for action, and always, and as a matter of course, running the risk of being sent to the bottom by a chance torpedo. For, to quote Mr. Lloyd George again, "there has been no break in the navy's work. No darkness has rested it, no weather and no winter has stopped it. Never has the navy come into winter quarters. The fight has gone on without ceasing."

And it was a strangely impersonal fight. In the old days of naval warfare, when one Richard Grenville cheerfully tackled a whole Spanish Armada off Flores, in the Azores, when the Roundhead Blake convinced the Dey of Tunis of the error of his ways, or Nelson chased Villeneuve to the West Indies and back again, there was many a chance for even the youngest midshipman to "distinguish himself." But in the great silent work of the Grand Fleet, during the years of the Great War, only very few officers and very few men were ever heard of by the world outside. "Hero" is a word that is lightly used today, so lightly as to be almost meaningless, but if "a very gallant gentleman" be a sound definition of the word, and it seems to be the soundest that can be offered, then there were many such in the British Grand Fleet.

It is, perhaps, because all this is so surely recognized that the British press, in commenting on the dispersal of the Grand Fleet, singles out two men for special tribute as typifying all the others. Admiral Viscount Jellicoe as the organizer and leader, the man who, in those terrible first months, when Great Britain was struggling against fearful odds, stood in the breach, and held it, and Admiral Sir David Beatty, the courageous leader and the "great fighter," who finished the work that Lord Jellicoe began. Behind these two men stand 430,000 others, whose aim and achievement was a simple faithfulness to that great tradition of the British Navy that every man should "do his duty."

Heligoland as a Bird Sanctuary

EVER since the signing of the armistice, and, indeed, a much earlier date, a discussion has been going on intermittently as to what is to be done with Heligoland, the little island in the North Sea which served such a sinister purpose during the war as one of Germany's naval bases. Some of the proposals have had much to be said for them, many of them nothing, but among those advanced lately none, surely, can make a more general appeal than that put forward at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Wild Birds, in England, for making Heligoland an ornithological observation station and bird sanctuary under international control.

Heligoland has always been famous for its birds, not only, like so many high-cliffed, rock-girt islands, for its sea birds, but for the multitudes of land birds which sweep over the tiny island in their migratory flights east, west, north, and south.

And it is such a small place; no more than a dot in a wilderness of waters, a little triangular piece of land, just a mile long and barely a third of a mile across, only one-fifth of a square mile in all. Centuries ago, to be sure, it was nearly five times its present size, but until the Germans gained possession of it, in 1892, and built walls around it, the sea forever played sad havoc with the red cliffs of Heligoland, whilst the birds, every year, in their far flight west from the Siberian forests, or south from the Arctic tundra, found the little island in the middle of the North Sea, ever grown smaller. It is still large enough, however, and more than large enough to serve its purpose, and it is, of course, no new purpose. As far as a sanctuary goes, the sea birds, at any rate, have just made it for centuries, without any regard at all for the humans who have come and gone. They were there, shrieking around its crags, when the goddess Hetha, the special object of veneration among the Angles of the mainland, had a temple on Heligoland; when the pagan King Radbod ruled there, and when St. Willibrod came to the island, in the Seventh Century, preaching Christianity. And so it has continued ever since.

It was not, however, until the Nineteenth Century that the great naturalist, Heinrich Gätke, made Heligoland famous as an ornithological observation station. As Mr. Harvie Brown, who writes a preface to Gätke's work, "Heligoland and Ornithological Observatory," tells of him, he studied the subject of the migration of birds and bird life at all seasons at his observatory on the island with little cessation or interruption, day after day, and night after night for fifty years and more, and from these studies, as he himself says, he was led to recognize that the little island presented an undreamed-of wealth of material, valuable to this so mysterious study, and indeed was in this respect "superior to the proudest empire of the earth."

But Heligoland is first and last a station, a place of observation on the great highway. None of the birds, as Gätke puts it, "finds the goal of his journey on this bare and rugged isle; all pass it in untiring haste. Spring here is not ushered in by the jubilant return of the feathered songsters to the longed-for nesting homes, nor does autumn strew her golden leaves on the path of their departure; silently the flocks pass the inhospitable rock, where no wood or thicket or waving corn fields offer a homely nook for rearing the young brood. Only those grotesque members of the bird world, the auks and the guillemots, find an inapproachable dwelling in its steep and surf-beaten cliffs." All the others, the larks, the starlings, the fieldfares, the dunlins, the golden plovers,

the pied wagtails, the missel thrushes, and so on, nearly 400 different kinds of birds, not in hundreds and thousands, but in millions, fly on with never a pause. But if the coming of the birds is not accompanied in Heligoland by all those delights of an awakening countryside, there is a grandeur in their silent passage over the sea from horizon to horizon, as seen from the island, which can hardly be seen so grandly elsewhere. The passage of the world from war to peace may be signaled in many ways, but none could, surely, be more striking than the transforming of the grim naval base of Heligoland into a bird sanctuary.

Notes and Comments

How delightful it would be, for people in seashore towns and cities, were the steamship *Leviathan*, which has just made a voyage across the Atlantic, carrying 14,426 persons, including the crew, to make daily ocean excursions all summer from different seaside points! Then everybody in town could go at once, and none need be left behind!

The world was apt to think of Mr. George Wyndham principally as a statesman, but for those who knew him intimately he was also what his "Essays in Romantic Literature," recently published, show him to have been, a brilliant and constructive man of letters. To those who remember him chiefly as they knew him at St. Stephens, it is interesting to read in Mr. Whibley's excellent introduction, "He combined with what Hazlitt called 'gusto,' a marvelous patience," for this patience was a characteristic not less noticeable of his political than of his literary work. Perhaps no quality was more needed in his post as Irish Secretary; it was, throughout, the secret of much of his success.

URBANITY* is a marked feature of his treatment of his literary heroes, from Ronsard to Sir Walter Scott. Urbanity was the keynote of his policy toward Ireland, whether at Question Time in the House or in the framing of her land-acts. The cause for this attitude is not difficult of analysis to the reader of the Essays. He was looking always for the good in whatever work he undertook, and he did not fail to find it. It was his instinct to praise, though he did so discriminatingly, and not to condemn. He was forever building up instead of pulling down, and this genial habit made for serenity rather than impatience.

EVEN with the biggest two circuses in the United States combined and traveling as one, the new "greatest show on earth" will presumably still content itself with three rings. One has forgotten nowadays that there was ever a two-ring circus, although one-ring circuses still travel the country. The first two-ring circus started out some forty-odd years ago, soon after the beginning of railway transportation, and was really a practical expedient to take care of the increasing crowds when the circus began to exhibit at the larger centers instead of going over the road from one to another of the smaller cities and towns. It was never intended that all the people in the "big tent" should see both rings at once. One tent provided a cover for two performances and two audiences, and it was soon found that three performances and three audiences were necessary to accommodate patronage. There the extension stopped, and the three-ring circus seems to have become the standard of magnitude.

WITH the combination of circuses just mentioned, the man who writes the advertising may well regret that there are no adjectives left with which this latest circus can be described as bigger than either of the component parts. Circuses in America long ago reached the limit of superlative description, and, as one casually remembers it, the phraseology of the circus poster seems to have remained about the same over several decades, and may even have adopted its present vocabulary and alliterative arrangement of ardent and appreciative adjectives at about the time when P. T. Barnum went into the business, in 1870. That was the year before the circus gave up traveling from place to place "over the road" and began journeying by railway, an innovation, it seems odd to remember, that Barnum himself opposed when it was suggested by his first partner, Mr. W. C. Coup.

VERY appropriately, it was the 320-horsepower Night Hawk which delivered the first air copies of The Daily Mail of London in Bournemouth, one morning in March, having picked up its load at Acton Aerodrome, some forty minutes previously. Thus The Daily Mail has earned for itself the distinction of being the first British newspaper to be delivered in bulk by air route. Friday, March 14, 1919, was the date. One to be remembered by the British, for, though far more notable events happen every day in this seething caldron of a world, yet this little local achievement is the forerunner of so much else in the same line that there is justification in singling it out for remark. Besides, every detail connected with the air and its conquerors transcends in interest most other mundane affairs.

SOMEbody has recalled an early period of history, and been reminded of the league of nations that was in operation in America when the earlier white settlers began to emigrate from Europe. The Iroquois League comes down in history as a confederation of Indian nations formed for protection against other tribes and the maintenance of peace between its own "high contracting parties"; and it represented also a number of other worthy ideas. The league held that prisoners should not be made slaves; it carried on agriculture, holding the land in common; its league affairs were managed by delegates elected by the nations, each of which managed its internal affairs for itself; and women had a voice in the election of delegates. A historian says that "during the entire history of the league they never fell into anarchy or verged upon dissolution from internal disorder." From the constitutional system of this early American league of nations it is said also that Jefferson found suggestions that were actually incorporated in the Constitution of the United States.